



Over about East Prairie was a man who had a hunch the high water would rout him from his home so he built a large raft, anchored it to a nearby tree, and when the water rose to the steps of his house he loaded his family and part of his belongings on the raft and cut her loose. It was then he discovered that he forgot to provide the raft with oars or pushing pole, but the thought came to him to rig up a harness of rope that he had anchored the raft with and fit it on a fat sow that he had aboard, shove her off the raft and headed to the levee which she eventually reached safely. This is a good story any way.

Word comes to us that the sunshine and balmy weather of Miami, Fla., has about cured C. D. Matthews, Jr., of the sinus troubles of which he has suffered greatly. Another thought comes to us that maybe, perhaps, the frisky fiddles cavorting in bathing suits might have made life worth living for him. However, whatever the reason, we are glad to hear he is feeling fine.

Easter Sunday this year comes on March 28. In the meantime Catholics will observe their fast days and other religious services of their church, while most protestants, and the rest of us heathens, will eat all we can get, attend all amusements that we can, and carry on just like lent was another forty days on the calendar.

This, the twelfth day of February is Lincoln's birthday. This day is celebrated in some sections with some sort of exercises, but in the South it is just another day. Lincoln was a wonderful character and a wonderful man. He rose from a humble cabin to the highest position in the land. He was the first President to have a heart that beat for the poor man. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the second.

Rev. Dr. Woods came in Monday from Jefferson City where he is employed in the Capitol building, to look after his partly erected home in Sunset addition and meet with his church people. Dr. Woods sent in quite a contribution of clothing for the refugees as well as some cash.

The findings of the coroner's jury at the inquest in New Madrid Monday was a whitewash, or a finding that the men who were drowned were at fault and got what was coming to them. What was the reason the U. S. Army officers who was supposed to be in charge of all works and labor, was not called and questioned as to why some of his aids were not on hand to see that the barges were sea worthy and not overcrowded. And who was the man with the flashlight who said there was more room and to move over? Was he drowned or what authority did he have to see that the barge carried more men? Or will the bodies be buried and forgotten?

The sitdown strike in the Chevrolet plants and Fisher body plants is just about the limit. And what caused it, the papers do not say. A minority of the labor in those plants are following orders from a beef-necked labor leader named Lewis who demands that his piece of organized labor be the bargaining spokesman of all automobile laborers. It is not a question of hours or pay. A majority of the labor in these plants want to work but the "sit-downers" have the plants and machinery at their mercy if they choose to wreck them. President Roosevelt should order the army to drive out these men and turn the property back to the owners, who will employ such labor as they please.

Beggars and panhandlers from every section are crowding into Sikeston seeking help from the Red Cross. This sort of people are hard to handle and how to separate them from the genuine refugees forced from their homes would task the wisdom of a Solomon.

If there was ever a time when a fellow needed his long drawers, it was Wednesday morning when the wind was blowing a gale from an ice berg somewhere near the north pole. We had ours on, but still the wind whipped around our coat tails at a fast pace and kept us off the streets.

John I. Gibson, of Elsberry, Lincoln county, is a candidate for president of the Young Democratic Clubs of Missouri. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri and should be well qualified for the position. J. V. Conran, prosecuting attorney of New Madrid County, is also a candidate for the same position. We are always for home folks first.

THE STANDARD IS ESPECIALLY EQUIPPED TO PRINT MERCHANTS SALE POSTERS RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY

SIKESTON STANDARD

Southeast Missouri's Leading Semi-Weekly

VOLUME 25

SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1937

NUMBER 49

John Deere Centennial Here Well Attended

More than 750 farmers and over 100 townspeople and school children attended the two day John Deere centennial celebration held at the Sikeston Tractor & Implement Co., 101 N. Ranney, Wednesday and Thursday.

Ernest Hedden, Mgr., estimated that nearly 500 farmers, from north of Highway 60, attended the implement display and morning and afternoon picture show Tuesday. Wednesday farmers from many school children, the four reel show was given for people of Sikeston. Free lunch was served in the building both days.

One of the reels of the picture show, "The Blacksmith's Gift," was an epic of 1837 in which John Deere built his first steel plow. Another, "From One Anvil," was a history of the John Deere Plow Co. as it has grown up with the country. Probably the most interesting part of the show was a reel showing new developments and the latest ideas in improved farm machinery.

Instead of giving prizes for contests of any kind the firm and employees gave \$50.00 to the Red Cross and all visitors were allowed to donate to the Red Cross if they wished. \$11.00 was donated by those attending.

Manager Hedden says that the John Deere people manufacture more than 200 farm implements suitable to this section of the country. They make eleven different models of tractors. Horse drawn machinery just about equals tractor sales in this farming area.

Mr. Hedden was assisted in the celebration here by M. T. Williamson, R. C. Freywald, G. A. Gatewood and John Gaunt of the St. Louis branch of the John Deere Plow Co.

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Highlights of Coroner's Inquest In Spillway Barge Drownings

With the New Madrid County Circuit court room at the court house in New Madrid filled to capacity and the outside corridor jammed with interested persons a formal inquest, ordered by New Madrid County Coroner L. A. Richards, was held Monday starting at about 11 o'clock and lasting three hours.

The verdict reached by the called jury after hearing the testimony of fourteen witnesses and after having been out for about ten minutes blamed no one at all thought it stated that both the government officials and the workers themselves had been at some fault.

The inquest was held over the body of one of the victims, William F. Ruffin, of Portageville, and Coroner Richards said that this was a test case and the verdict would hold on each of the other victims in the disaster.

The verdict, as rendered by the jury, read as follows: "The deceased, William F. Ruffin, came to his death by drowning; due to the inefficiency of the organization in charge at the so-called quarterboat headquarters, which inefficiency was caused by the creation in an emergency in the flood situation and the setup of foremen and bosses was hurried and inadequate; we further find that the deceased was contributorily negligent, excusable under the circumstances, in crowding upon the barge when he should have known it was being overloaded and after someone on the boat had warned of overloading."

Witnesses, many of whom had been on the barge which sank Saturday night, January 30, when twenty-six levee workers lost their lives and four remain unaccounted for, were subpoenaed on the order of the Coroner.

The witnesses were questioned by Prosecuting Attorney J. V. Conran, of New Madrid County, acting on the request of Coroner Richards.

Vernon Huddleston, a 21 year old youth of New Madrid was the first witness called by Conran and upon questioning by the Prosecuting Attorney he told his story. He said that he went to work on a barge at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and got to the place the barge went down at about 8:15. He said he thought they were about 135 men on the barge on the way to their place of work and stated that it was a small barge being pushed by a gas boat. On the trip up, according to Huddleston's story, a pump was used in getting water out of the barge.

"When we got to the site of the levee work," Huddleston continued, "I did not get off of the barge. As soon as we got there they started loading men from the barge which was tied there to the barge which was to bring the men back to New Madrid. I had gone below deck to the engine room of the motor boat and the first I knew of the sinking was when a man rushed down there and grabbed two life preservers. I don't know how far from shore we were and it seems to me we had been gone from the large barge for about 10 minutes.

"On the way up to the place we struck a tree but got loose easily," the youth said. "I did not hear any cries from men as they jumped into the water when the barge was sinking. I stayed on the gas boat for a while and then I got onto the large barge and remained all night. In the morning I walked 6 miles up the levee to where some trucks picked us up and brought us to New Madrid."

Huddleston said that he thought the bosses at the barge attempted to check the men. He said he heard some foreman whose name he does not know, tell the men to take their time as they began rushing the barge for the trip to New Madrid where they were to have been fed and given a place to sleep.

To a question by F. L. Steel, foreman of the jury, asking if he saw men loading on the boat, Huddleston answered, "Yes," as he did when Steel inquired if the men rushed the barge.

Morris Frankle asked, "Did anyone say how many could get on the boat?" Huddleston answered, "No."

In a final question Attorney Conran inquired if Huddleston thought the driver of the boat was drunk or sober, to which question Huddleston answered, "Sober."

T. G. Glass, a worker who was on the barge at the time it went down, was then called and upon questioning by Conran he said, "This was my first levee experience. There were about 150 men on the barge when it went up the river. The men were sitting down on tow sacks and the barge did not look over crowded to me. When we got to the work it was dark and it was raining and some of the men were wearing boots, heavy sweaters and overcoats. I

decided that I would not work that night as the weather was too bad but changed my mind and decided I would stay and work.

"When we got to the levee the bunch on the barge got off and the other workers began to get on. The first I knew of any trouble was when I heard someone say, 'Boys, she's sinking,' and they all got excited and ran over each other trying to get to a safe place. Some of the men were jumping off but I stayed on until a negro jumped and pulled me off. I swam to shore and walked back to the big barge which we were using as a quarter boat. I was a volunteer worker and not a WPA man."

He said there were no army officers at the scene upon being asked by Conran.

Bud Taylor, 20 years old, of Catron was questioned and told the following "I don't know what made the barge sink. I went to work in the morning when they came to get us and when we started home after the days work the men loaded on the barge. I saw that the barge was sinking and jumped off and swam to the bank."

He said that he did not know who was in charge at the scene and upon being asked by Steel if there was anybody there to instruct the men as to how many should get on, he said, "I didn't see anybody."

John N. Boyer, 30, of Herculano, who has been with the government since 1934 and driver of the motor boat pushing the barge testified that, "I brought the gas boat down here from St. Louis. The boat is 34 feet long and has a steel hull and a 100 horse power engine and I have been operating it for about a year. I don't know where the barge which I was pushing came from, the first I saw it was at the foot of Main Street here in New Madrid. There were about 115 men on the barge going up."

"The barge did run up on a standing tree on the way up," he said, "but we easily backed off it. Immediately following that I had my deckhand, Ed Williams, inspect the barge and he said that he found nothing wrong."

"Another deckhand whose name is Raymond Daniel also inspected the barge and told me it was 'O. K.' When we were loading the barge for the return to town I warned the men about overcrowding it. Someone yelled out and said that if I got smart I'd get thrown in the river. We had gone about 150 or 200 yards from the large barge when the front of the barge started to sink. When the deckhands cut the port rope and left one line holding to the tow boat."

"I did not report the accident to Col. Kelton or to army headquarters because I did not get into

(Continued on Last Page)

Major General Ford To Be Here Saturday

Major General Stanley H. Ford, U. S. Army, Commanding General of the Seventh Corps Area with Headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., is expected at Sikeston by airplane Saturday morning for an inspection of the Army activities in connection with Flood Relief.

It will be the second visit of General Ford. He was here on January 25th and 27th when he directed the establishment of the Headquarters, Missouri Flood District, at Sikeston with Colonel Woodfin G. Jones, 17th Infantry as District Commander.

The Army has been co-operating with the Red Cross and State Officials in current relief work in an advisory capacity and has developed a plan for an expansion

of Relief Measures in event of a major evacuation. This plan was ready before the crest was reached at Cairo.

The plan included the sending of six Refugee Teams made up of Regular Army Officers and enlisted men from the 14th Cavalry and 80th Field Artillery of Fort Des Moines, Ia. Each team has five mess sergeants and the necessary number of cooks to feed one thousand persons. Three of these teams are now at Sikeston, two at Cape Girardeau, and one at Poplar Bluff. Two of the Teams at Sikeston will be withdrawn on Monday the fifteenth and will return to Fort Des Moines. The remaining teams will stand by until all possible danger of further difficulty has passed.

High School and Bailey School to Open Monday

Lee Bowman, president of the school board, announced this morning that the high school and Bailey grade will open Monday and that announcements would be made at that time as to when the south grade school will open. It is believed, however that the old grade school building will be ready for school to re-open Tuesday morning.

The high school building was evacuated Wednesday afternoon and fumigation and sterilization was started immediately, WPA

furnishing the labor and Mr. Ellise and Mr. Mahew supervising. Mr. Ellise stated that all floors will be scrubbed and all wood work, including inside and outside of desks, will be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized. "The building will be cleaner when we go back in than when we came out," he said.

Basketball practice was resumed Thursday afternoon and the Sikeston boys will play at Morehouse tonight. The girls game will not be played.

Complete Evacuation of Refugees Next Week

Outside of the emergency hospital in the Methodist church Sikeston will probably be completely evacuated of refugees sometime next week, according to a statement made by Miss Frances Blackburn Thursday.

Ten CCC trucks are being used to move the refugees back to their homes in the Little river district. A few families here from the spillway area were moved to Benton Wednesday. By Thursday morning all families west of Highway 61 were being evacuated as rapidly as possible.

The high school was completely evacuated Wednesday and two or three hundred had gone from the grade school. It is believed that the grade school will be evacuated by Sunday night. Miss Blackburn said it was difficult to tell just how many had gone home since many of them had their own transportation facilities.

Each family leaving is given a grocery order to provide food for two weeks, and the owners of the land on which the tenants live will be contacted shortly.

Miss Blackburn is moving her office to New Madrid the first of next week and the Red Cross and Rural Rehabilitation organizations will work together in taking care of the flood victims until they are on their feet once more.

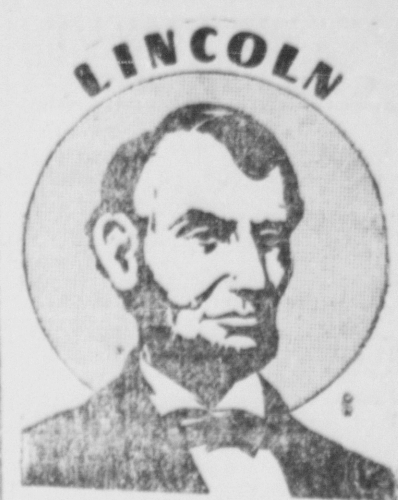
Carl O. Myers, in charge of district Red Cross work here, moved his office to New Madrid Wednesday afternoon after a conference Tuesday afternoon with Mayor Sam Harris, Will Mann, county Red Cross chairman, and other New Madrid business men.

The second refugee death in Sikeston was Arthur Rogers, 54, negro, who died Tuesday night in the emergency hospital of pneumonia. The other death was a negro child.

The eighth refugee birth was an 8½ pound boy born Wednesday night to Mrs. Lillie Reno, from four miles north of New Madrid.

Hospital records at the Methodist church Thursday morning showed 89 patients, five in a critical condition from pneumonia, and eight in an extremely serious condition.

Dr. K. E. Markuson of the



TODAY IS HIS BIRTHDAY

State Board of Health announced Thursday that more than 2700 refugees had been vaccinated for smallpox and over 2400 had received typhoid shots.

Many of the refugees wanted to balk at the second typhoid shot because of sore arms, but before they were taken home many of them came around to workers asking that they be given the third shot before they left.

Miss Denbow, worker in charge at the high school, in checking on the equipment after the refugees left found that not one of the 700 army blankets or 350 mattresses furnished the Red Cross by the Army was missing.

News reel men were in Sikeston Thursday making pictures of refugee children receiving toys donated by the Red Cross.

An investigation revealed that there was nothing to the story circulated Thursday morning that a mad-dog had bitten several refugee children at the grade school.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER SPEAKS TO JR. C. OF C.

Sargt. C. D. Crow, U. S. Army aerial photographer, Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., explained to thirty-two members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night the work he is doing out of Sikeston in making an aerial photographic map of this section of the Mississippi river.

Sargt. Crow explained that the shots were taken through a hole in the bottom of the ship and that with the single lens camera, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, an area 1½ by 1½ miles could be taken, while with the five-exposure camera, taking vertical and oblique shots, an area of 100 square miles could be taken at one time.

"If necessary as it might be in case of war," said Sargt. Crow, "the photographs could be made from an altitude of 25,000 feet." The photographs are made on films similar to those of the ordinary camera and are 9½ inches by 110 feet with 110 exposures; an exposure may be made every 15 seconds."

President Frank Miller appointed a committee to work out plans for a musical comedy to be given late in March in conjunction with the local chapter of Beta Sigma Phi to raise money needed to sponsor a boy scout troop. Members of the committee: Leonard Cohen, chairman; Paul Cornell, Bill Sidwell, Billy Malone, Kemper Bruton, George Dye, Conley Purcell and Norman Bennett.

The entertainment committee appointed to make arrangements for ladies night and the second anniversary celebration is: Carol Sutton, chairman; John Cox, Hubert Bivens, Vincent Jones, Ted Kirby and Leon Groves.

Kendall Sikes was made chairman of the committee to select a Junior Chamber emblem. Other members are: Ted Kirby, Ward Denman and Meredith Lee.

Vincent Jones, a new member was presented to the organization. Members absent due to flu were: Val Sharp, W. F. Wimberley, Paul Menz, Tom Legan and Cline Ables.

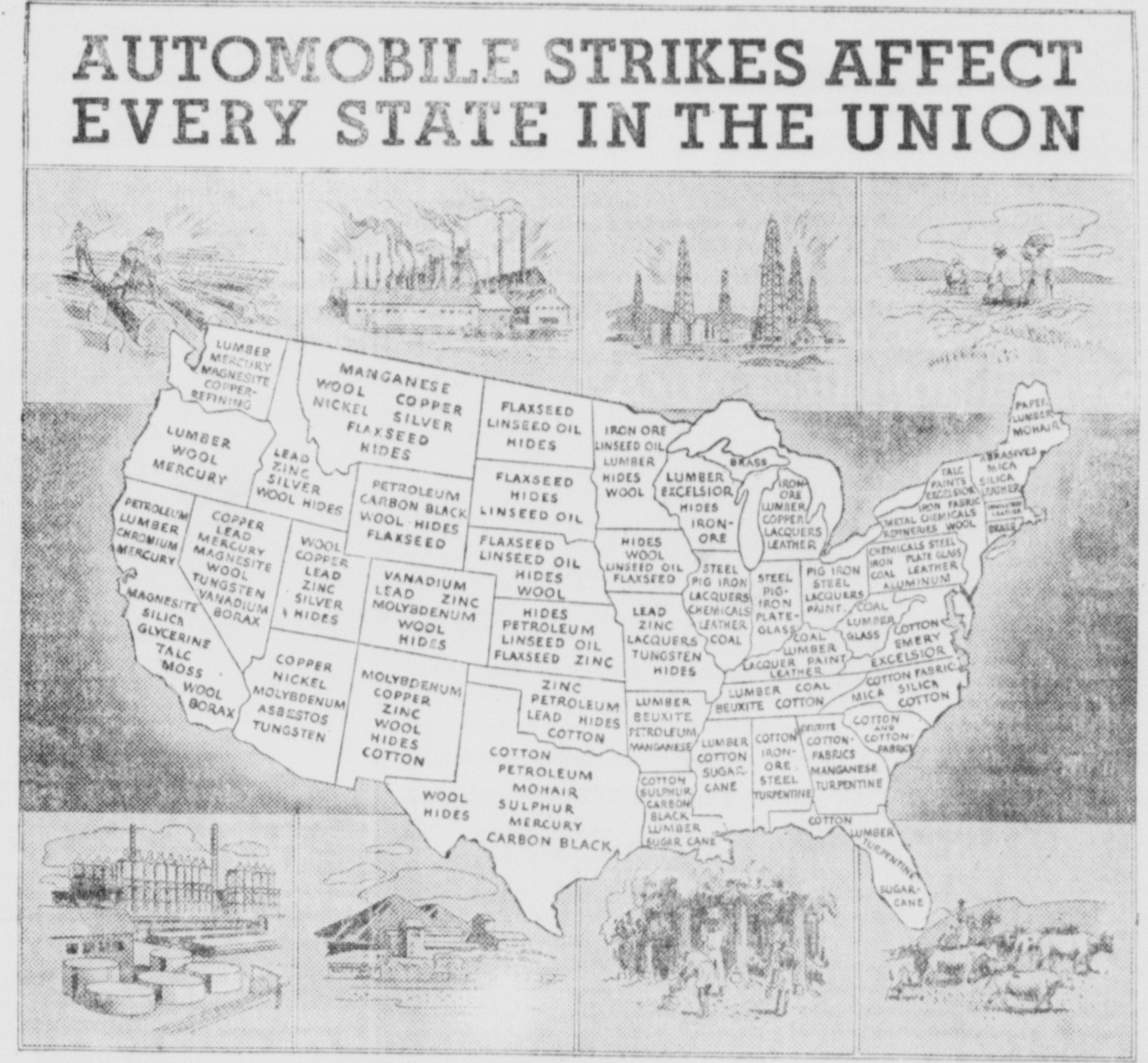
STRONG WIND HITS CANALOU AND MADRID

Charter Oak schoolhouse, a store, cotton gin and several dwellings were unroofed in a strong wind that struck Canalou about 1 o'clock Monday afternoon according to C. W. Adams of the Canalou community. The damaged store is the property of W. M. Moore, whose dwelling was also unroofed. The roof was also blown from the home of Grant Adams. No one was reported injured.

At approximately the same time a strong wind cut a swath across the Luke Howard property at the edge of New Madrid and blew the roof from a barn and a crib and overturned a chickenhouse. Several window lights were broken out and other slight damages done.

CHILLICOTHE BUSINESS COLLEGE NEW BUILDING

Chillicothe, Mo., Feb. 5th: A new \$50,000 girls' dormitory was assured the Chillicothe Business College today when the local Chamber of Commerce reached its goal in financing one-half the cost of the project, the other half being financed by the school owners. The new building will be three and four stories high, of brick and concrete construction, strictly modern and fireproof and will have a capacity of eighty-four girls. It will be located on the East Campus just south of the present girls' dormitory and will be the eighth building on the business college campus. The building is to be completed and ready for occupancy by September.



The automobile industry is one of America's largest buyers of raw materials and manufactured products. The map above shows a few of the principal products bought by motor manufacturers in each of the 48 states, at a total cost for 1936 estimated at more than \$1,600,000,000. Significant as this is in indicating the nation-wide effects of a strike, it is far from complete. Another map might show, state by state, the thousands of dealers and salesmen directly affected. There is no way to picture indirect losses in retail sales and ingovernment revenue through reduced taxes and increased relief.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR



ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates:
Reading notices, per line... 10c
Bank Statements... \$10.00
Yearly subscription in Scott and the adjoining counties... \$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States... \$2.50

For President in 1940
BENNETT CHAMP CLARK
OF MISSOURI

Mr. A. B. McDonald, out of Kansas City for the "Star," visited Southeast Missouri last week and gave a graphic account of the flood conditions as he saw them and a full page of praise to the paid Red Cross workers sent in here to take charge after local Red Cross and local citizens had located refugees and provided for their temporary needs. The Standard had expected to copy the story, but it is too long and too full of praise for paid Red Cross workers and little or no praise for the poor devils who fought the water to save life and property of others and lost their own lives. Of the thousands of WPA workers, of the CCC boys and their organization, of the Highway boys who were experienced in the work of the State Patrol, of Major Dudley and the National Guard, Mr. McDonald was aware of the friction existing between the bossy Red Cross folks and local workers, but stated he was down here to boost the Red Cross and their work. It is true the name of the Red Cross was the war cry that brought clothing from every section of the United States, and it is true that the set rules these social workers steer their ships by is distasteful to local citizens who volunteer their services and put their hearts and souls in work to alleviate distress.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch asks for our opinion of President Roosevelt's proposal for changes in the Supreme Court of the United States. Not being a lawyer, we are not versed in the technicalities used in law, but we believe conditions should to a great extent, have a bearing on decisions of any court, and if there was ever a time when common sense and justice should have been given precedence it was during the trying times of the depression. The voice of the people in the November election spoke volumes for the President and the confidence they have in him, and at the same time was a smack at the Supreme Court. Changes should be made in order to be in step with changed conditions.

Not only did the WPA boys wet their shirts and lose their lives in their efforts to save the levies and property of land owners, but there was one complaint passed on them by Mr. Hunter, regional director out of Chicago, over ten mid-west states, that is well worth repeating. He said the setup in the Ninth District of Missouri, which comprises the Southeast District, was the best of any from Pittsburgh down over the overflow states to the Arkansas line. This WPA district will be called upon to do a great part of the work of rehabilitating the refugees when they are returned to their former habitations.

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Three Men and the Missouri Flood

Thad Snow in Post-Dispatch.

Some time during the next few weeks, the floodway will empty its waters back into the Mississippi. Then we can all enjoy a picture of damage and destruction which it is not often the fortune of man to behold.

No doubt, many visitors will come from afar. There are three men in particular to whom we extend a most urgent invitation. Our floodway party cannot be a complete success without them. These three men are (1) Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Army Engineers, who conceived the floodway plan; (2) Judge Charles B. Faris, in whose court the flowage award cases were heard; and (3) T. T. Knappen, civilian army engineer for the Cairo area, in charge of construction and co-star with Judge Faris in all flowage suits.

Gen. Jadwin necessarily will view the scene from above because he is no longer, as we say, among the living. He will be interested most to observe the effectiveness of the floodway in lowering the crest stage on the Cairo gauge. His interest in this point was and no doubt still is intensified because competent engineers thought he over-estimated its effect not less than 100 per cent.

The technical problems of flood control remain mysterious to the uninitiated, but it ought to be known that the Jadwin plan was enacted by Congress on the basis of representations that it provided protection to Cairo against the "maximum possible" flood, which, if confined by levees, would rise to a crest reading of 66 feet on the Cairo gauge. But the floodway would divert seven feet of the crest from the channel and enable the 60-foot wall to give Cairo ample protection. This water proves that the "maximum possible" flood is a perfectly possible one, because this flood came out of the Ohio alone with the Mississippi at a low stage except where backed up by the Ohio at their confluence.

There are reasons to believe that Gen. Jadwin became aware of error in his calculations. His views at this moment, after observing this flood, would be of greatest value because they would be entirely impersonal. Let us hope that the conclusions of the living engineers will be equally unaffected by any concern for their professional and personal prestige.

Judge Faris will be interested to see the damage and destruction in the floodway. He can view it from the ground or from the water if he comes soon enough. He will not be the least timid about the water because he was born in the floodway. He may even have web feet, which are said to be the natural equipment of bred-in-the-bane swamphens.

I attended his court at Cape Girardeau as witness and observer during the flowage award hearings. Unfamiliar with Federal Court procedure, I was amazed at the latitude enjoyed by the Judge in these proceedings. It

would be too much to say that he acted as chief witness against the claimants for flowage awards, but he conveyed to the upland jury-men his view that the flooding of the floodway was a matter of small moment, that he knew all about it and, while it was proper for the Government to make the gracious gesture of flowage payment, the claims of land-owners were entirely fanciful, as he and the jury-men very well knew.

The bitterness felt by land-owners toward Judge Faris is peculiarly intense. I did not feel so strongly about it, because my personal interests were not involved and I believed him to be entirely honest in his opinions.

I have observed very often in this fast-changing world that it is the people who knew most about certain conditions as they existed 40 years ago who now know the least about them. Changes have taken place without their knowledge, but they continue to see and believe the picture of long ago. It seemed to me that Judge Faris knew so much that wasn't true any more that, in effect, he knew less than nothing about present floodway conditions. But the jury-men didn't see it that way.

Of course, more loss is to be sustained by most farms in this one flooding than the entire flowage award. However, according to a ruling of the court, no damages at all would accrue on account of this flood. But that is a point too involved to explain here.

Knappen will doubtless come in the flash to view the effects of his handiwork. He made an enviable record here. It was he, in nice co-operation with Judge Faris, who directed the court proceedings. His sustained air of deprecating professionalism was a thing of rare historic excellence, and overpowering in its effect. The lawyers for both plaintiff and defendant were rendered almost superfluous.

Knappen is a versatile chap, and, so far as I could see, he was as honest as Judge Faris in his belief that the flood damage was largely in the eye of the claimant. I shall not forget his ponderous soil expert Col. Page, who, as witness for the Government, blandly testified that great areas of our most productive soils were unfit for farming.

But I cannot say that I was deeply distressed because land-owners (largely loan companies) failed to receive fair treatment in court. Always in my mind was the vivid picture of what was to happen to the thousands of poor people who do the work of this exceedingly busy and productive floodway area. I do not recall that their misery and defeat was even mentioned in court.

Their sufferings and losses in this flood are far greater than I had anticipated. Who would have thought that the flooding would have come in dead winter with a coating of sleet and ice to make exodus almost the most difficult feat imaginable?

THAD SNOW.

NRS Staff Plans Work In District

The first of a series of nine staff training conferences was held here Saturday by executives of the National Reemployment Service, in its local office at 205 Post Office Building.

George J. Vandeven, district manager, presided at the meeting, which included public employment office staff members from the five offices having jurisdiction over ten counties comprising the district.

In addition to Mr. Vandeven and his assistant, George Davis, those attending the meeting were: Mary Anna Knecht and Carl Bennett of Poplar Bluff; Julian Hawkins of Caruthersville; M. O'Donnell, Frank Robertson, and Zeb Noll King of Cape Girardeau; together with C. C. Chandler, E. R. Ryan, and Ruth Zirkle, the staff of the Sikeston office. Miss Hazel Guffey of the State Headquarters Office at Jefferson City attended the meeting in the capacity of advisor and observer.

Meeting Has Two-fold Purpose
The conference was for a two-fold purpose: First, to discuss the first section of a training program for public employment office field personnel; secondly, to study public employment office "working tools" developed through intensive occupational research activities of the Division of Standards and Research, United States Employment Service, of which the National Reemployment Service is a part.

The staff training conferences are a part of a nation-wide intensification of service to employers in private industry, which is now a major responsibility of the National Reemployment Service. District Manager Vandeven urged all members present to make a special effort to acquaint employers in private business with the modern, efficient employment service which is offered by public employment offices, without charge to employer or worker.

The next training conference will be held here in about two weeks, according to Mr. Vandeven.

The local address of the National Reemployment Service is 205 Post Office Building; the telephone number is 731.

TEA COMPANY DONATES
50 LB. AT EACH CENTER

Mr. Fred Kinder of St. Louis, eastern Missouri representative for the Thomas J. Lipton tea company, was in Sikeston Tuesday arranging with Miss Frances Blackburn to donate fifty pounds of tea at each point of refugee concentration in southeast Missouri. The company, in view of the many stories of water being boiled in the flood region to sterilize it for drinking purposes, decided that if the water had to be boiled it might as well have some tea added.

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S. E. Mo. Sacrificed for Cairo

The following editorial, captioned "Apparently Cairo Has Been Saved," appearing in the Enterprise-Courier of Charleston, Mo., gives some evidence of the feeling or resentment created on the Missouri side over the sacrifice area to relieve the pressure of the river at Cairo and save that city:

"Forget, if you can, for a moment the misery and the suffering, the loss of livestock and household goods, the sacrifice of human life—forget the work of 5000 men for the past 10 days, and the original cost of \$21,000,000 sunk in the golden spillway dream of the Army engineers—forget all that. The salient, the only fact to remember is that Cairo has been saved."

"Save Cairo? Suppose the narrow earth mound from Birds Point to New Madrid should give way under the pressure of this or some subsequent flood. Then what?"

"The stones and the steel in the city of Cairo might not even be moistened with the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi, but the loss of life, of property, the homes, the barns, the cities of East Prairie, Charleston, Wyatt, Anniston, possibly Bertrand—the scope of human misery would be multiplied many times its present scale."

"Last Sunday your correspondent spent a long and miserable day attempting to find official sources who would admit that lives were lost on the barge at the lower end of the spillway (also to make Cairo safe). Official sources were too busy to issue official statements. 'All present and ac-

counted for,' was the sum and substance of such press releases as were obtained.

"Meanwhile, boats were grappling over the scene of the accident. Possibly they were dredging for oysters, or grappling for sunken treasure, but official sources would neither affirm nor deny."

"The families of these men whose lives were lost will find solace and comfort in the official statement."

"Cairo was saved! The spillway is a success!"

"If it is smart engineering to make 5611 persons (actual count in Charleston refugee camps) 2300 more cared for in East Prairie, and additional hundreds housed with friends and relatives; some in Benton, Sikeston, Cape Girardeau and Poplar Bluff—if it is morally right to create that condition in order to save the property of 14,000 persons (Cairo Evening Citizen figures), should not the 14,000 persons be forced to pay levee benefit taxes to Mississippi County, Mo.?"

"And the irony of it all is the fact that several hundred Cairo citizens are housed in Mississippi County with relatives or friends—having flown the 'saved' city to the area ravished to make home safe."

New Madrid Co. School News

By Milus R. Davis

The New Madrid County Education Association was slated to convene on February 12 with John L. Bracken of Clayton as the main speaker, but flooded conditions have disrupted our schools so much that it was decided to postpone the meet until next year. Coaches met at Matthews last Saturday to draw for places in the County Basketball Tournament which will be held there February 17 to 20, all games to be played at night.

At this writing, three of our schools are floating around in the famous spillway—Barnes Ridge, Sugar Tree and Higerson. Others are in the backwater which comes up St. John's Bayou east of New Madrid between the Farrenburg Levee and Setback Levee. The damage to our rural schools will run into a large figure. We are requesting the WPA and other government forces to help in the rehabilitation of these destitute districts and we feel that our requests will be considered in due time.

Congressman Orville Zimmerman writes: "I want to assure you and the teachers of your county of my interest in this bill (Harrison-Fletcher) and of my hearty support when it comes up." This bill is for Federal Aid to schools and would start with a small appropriation to be increased to a maximum in five years. Missouri would receive \$8,000,000 the fifth year and thereafter. We also wrote Senators Clark and Truman about this bill but have not heard from them.

This bill would brighten the future of our schools and help to keep the national income distributed, which is the only way to make prosperity permanent. Millions of pages have been written on how to prevent depressions but it all amounts to just so much hot air unless we actually see that all, who are willing to work, receive their just share of the income. For, without money, they cannot buy what they need and thus factories and farms close down as an inevitable result.

In 1929 the average yearly income per family was over \$3000. If 9 out of 10 families received an

average of \$2000, this would leave an average of \$12,000 for the one remaining family, which is beautiful. And one out of ten ought to furnish sufficient leadership.

We do not mean that all families in the 10 per cent group would receive exactly \$12,000. In fact, this might range from \$3000 to \$25,000, or even higher, depending on effort made and services rendered. Neither do we mean that all families in the 90 per cent group would receive exactly \$2000, but the average would be \$2000, which might range, say from \$1000 to \$3000 depending on effort and ability.

Our national income is sufficient to provide decent living standards to all who are willing to work, and yet last year our 8000 rural teachers of Missouri actually received an average of only \$56 per month which means a yearly income of \$448, and this year the average income per rural teacher is only \$496. Here we have 8,000 teachers in Missouri giving the best part of their lives in service to the public, training the future citizens of Missouri, and yet they receive only one-sixth of what an average family should receive.

This condition is not justifiable and something can be done about it—Federal aid to schools, and more state aid. One more good reason for a more equitable distribution of the national income is this: If every farmer, laborer, teacher, etc., received a fair income and bought all they needed, our factories would run full blast and farms would operate to capacity, so that our national income could be increased to an average of probably as much as \$4,000 per family.

Some might say: Why not increase the average income still more? But there is a limit to the amount of food that one person can eat as well as other products consumed, therefore we cannot profitably produce more than can be actually used. In other words, production and consumption must balance.

U. City Lions Donate Clothes

A truck load of bedding, clothes and shoes donated by the Lions

An Employment Service For All

All applicants who register with the National Reemployment Service, whether they are professional people, technical workers, skilled workers, domestics, unskilled workers, young people, or veterans, are selected for recommendation to jobs on one common basis—their ability to do the required work. . . . An applicant's race, creed, or family connections do not influence in any way his selection for recommendation to an employer.

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Naturally, too, they expect more of a Ford car, more this year than last year—more



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Sikeston

Club of University City was unloaded here at the Rex theatre Tuesday. J. Muller, automobile dealer of University City was in charge and the clothing was turned over to the Sikeston Lions Club to be used as they see fit.

EBERT-KREADY TO MEET WITH MRS. BAKER THURS.

The Ebert-Kready Missionary Society of the Methodist church will meet with Mrs. J. W. Baker, Sr., next Thursday afternoon, February 18, at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. F. M. Sikes and Mrs. R. K. Bone will be assistant hostesses. Mrs. J. L. Tanner will be program leader and will have as her subject, "Christian Missions and World Health." The devotional will be led by Mrs. Arch Russell.

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Apollo Group Meets

By Margaret Burns

One of the most instructive programs of the year was presented to the Apollo group Friday afternoon by Mr. Reid Jann, assisted by Misses Mary Emma Donnell and Kathryn Ann Cook, Messrs. John Dover, Eddie Oran, Shad Old and Mesdames Geraldine Young and E. H. Orear, at the home of Mrs. C. D. Matthews III.

The program consisted of a paper on the Evolution of Our Modern Instruments and demonstration of the several types of instruments by the guests. A condensation of the paper by Mr. Jann follows:

Musical is one of the oldest of the fine arts. Man learned to play melodies on primitive musical instruments almost as soon as he learned to draw pictures on the walls of his cave. Yet, in spite of the antiquity of music, it did not keep pace with the development of other fine arts until comparatively recent times.

This was due in a large measure to the lack of efficient musical instruments. We must credit the development of musical instruments to the demands of composers, who tax the inventive genius of man to create a means of expressing their musical ideas.

1—The "Cup mouthpiece" family.

(a) The trumpet, the cornet, the fluegelhorn.

Of all musical instruments, none has had a more glamorous history or a more interesting development, than the trumpet. From early antiquity to the present day, the story of the trumpet is linked with pagantry and pomp.

Although the trumpet can be

called the Daddy' of the cup mouthpiece family, the original trumpets bore slight resemblance to the instrument as we know it today. Their similarity to the modern horn lies in the fact that the tone was produced by the vibrations of the lips in a cup-shaped mouthpiece.

In the 18th Century, a German trumpeter invented a slide trumpet which increased the utility and the efficiency of the instrument. Later, a Russian musician, invented the key trumpet, and still later the piston valve was invented which made the trumpet a genuine chromatic instrument. Its development from then on was more a matter of refinement than of invention.

The Cornet is a modern modification of the trumpet principle, evolved from the trumpet, through the fluegelhorn, to the cornet.

(b) The Slide Trombone—one of the oldest of all musical instruments, although it was not until the 18th century that it was used extensively in orchestras. Some historians fix the date of its invention at 685 B. C., others say it originated in Northern Italy in the 14th century. This much we do know—In the early 18th century the King of Naples presented to King George of England a trombone said to have been invented from the ruins of Pompeii. Trombones may be classified in 2 distinct groups—the slide trombone and the valve trombone. The later is rarely used—most of the former are B flat tenor slides.

(c) Bass and Harmony Instruments.—Baritone, Euphonium, Alto and Tuba. The Baritone and Euphonium are alike except the Baritone is a smaller bore.

The immediate ancestor of all our larger cup mouthpiece instruments is the medieval serpent, invented in 1590. From the serpent was derived the obocleide, thence the baritone and the tuba. But the real inventor was Antoine Sax, the inventor of the Saxophone.

(d) The French Horn—an illustrious descendant of the ancient trumpet, more closely related to the curved hunting horn used in the chase during the medieval times. It was first introduced into orchestra in the early 18th century, but because of its association with the hunt, it was received with much objection and considered unworthy of associating with the refined instruments of the orchestra. Later, when composers began writing it into their scores, it was accepted. The French horn is unequalled in velvety tone, playing range, dynamic expression and variety of effect. It is, also, probably the most difficult of all the wind instruments to play.

The Saxophone — properly speaking, a wood wind, seems a combination of brass and woodwind. The invention of the Saxophone was said to be the result of Antoine Sax's attempt to improve the clarinet. The actual date is obscure but we do know that Sax announced a quartet of Saxophones in 1846. The original instruments, while looking like our modern instruments, had many defects. In the 20th century an American manufacturer began to experiment with the instrument and later to build them. They were improved and the family enlarged to 10 members.

2—Woodwind and Reed Instruments—

(a) Flute and Piccolos.

Woodwind instruments are distinguished by the fact that differences in pitch are obtained by opening and closing the finger holes and keys. They are divided into 2 classes—those with reeds and those without. The former type are divided into 2 classes—single and double reed instruments. In the latter group are only 2—the flute and the piccolo.

The flute is the oldest of all musical instruments, legends of Chinese, Greek, Roman, Hindu, and Egyptian nations testifying to its antiquity. It kept its primitive form until as late as 1800. Then keys were added and it was improved to such an extent that very little change has been made since. This was accomplished by Boehm, a Royal Bavarian Court Musician, who invented a mechanism for opening and closing the holes of the flute which revolutionized flute playing. His contributions of the cylindrical body, parabolic head and scientific principle showing the exact dimensions and proper locations of tone holes are still considered absolutely accurate by instrument makers.

The piccolo is just a little flute, one half as long and pitched an octave higher.

(b) Double Reeds—

Next to the flute, the oboe is probably the most ancient of all instruments. It was used by ancient people as a wailing instrument at their burials. One primitive form, the Musette, is still used in certain Oriental Countries and in this country by Carnival Companies.

(c) The Clarinet family—

The clarinet has a clearly defined ancestor, one that was heard on many a street corner during the days of Samboes. The modern clarinet mouthpiece is the same in principle, though greatly refined and producing a more beautiful tone, as the original instrument, were brought to Europe by the Crusaders, and were called by the stalianns, the clariño.

It was improved and refined by the Barbarian, Denner and by Klose who adapted the Boehm system to the instrument, resulting

on its immediate success.

3—The Violin family and other Strings.

(a) The Violin family—

Although the troubadour fiddle of the 11th and 12th centuries was a remote ancestor of our modern violin, it descended directly from the viol family. The peak of perfection of violin building was reached by Stradivarius who lived from 1645 to 1737. He made by hand more than 950 violins, definite existence of 400 of them being on record—most of them worth a fortune. The violin has the greatest technical resources of all orchestral instruments. These resources are also somewhat common to the viola, cello and bass.

(b) Other string instruments—

fall into 2 groups—those played with a bow and those without. In the latter group, tone is produced by striking or by plucking the strings.

The guitar is related to the violin—likely coming from a common ancestor. It was first popular in Spain where it originated. It spread to Italy and there became popular in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is used in orchestras mostly for local color.

The Banjo is an American instrument, popularized by the negro. It is thought to have been brought to this country by west African negroes who were given them by Arabian traders.

The piano in its simplest form is known to be a great antiquity. It evolved in stages including the clavichord, the harpsichord and the piano forte.

The Harp was a small instrument capable of only a diatonic scale until 1800 when it was improved by the addition of pedals and double action mechanism. It remains to this day as improved by a French musician to the 6 1/2 octave harp.

The accordion is descended from the concertina, invented in England in 1829.

4—Percussion Instruments.

Our modern percussion instruments are mostly refinements and improvements on ancient models used even in mythological times in ceremonies and military activities. It is generally believed that drums were introduced into Europe by the Crusaders in the 12th and 13th centuries, but they were not found in orchestras until the 17th century. Although the principles of the xylophone and the marimba have been known for centuries, and symbols, triangles and wood blocks are as old as China, they all were not used in orchestra until the 18th and 19th centuries. Chimes, castanets and other 'traps' formed their accepted place in the orchestra and band in the same period, although chimes are known to have been used as long ago as the year 988.

The mandolin descended from the lute family used by medieval serenaders.

The zither came from the same family as far back as ancient Egypt but reached its greatest popularity in Vienna.

The Celesta, the dulcimer, the going, the Glockenspiel and Castanets came from France, China, Germany, and Spain.

The Tambourine is an instrument which has kept its original form for 2000 years.

The orchestra—as a whole may be regarded as a single, great instrument, possessing almost limitless musical possibilities.

Not only is the orchestra capable of rendering at one time a multitude of independent themes, but by virtue of the many different tone colors which characterize the instruments, the meddies line of each individual voice may be followed easily, while the voices all blend in one harmonious whole. It is this complete independence of each voice in respect of power, tonal quality and style of phrasing which makes the orchestra unapproachable as a means of musical expression.

It is worthy of note that no absolutely novel orchestra instruments have been invented for several hundred years. This is easily explained. Instruments in even Mozart's day afforded such a variety of colors that may be exploited separately or in infinite combination, that, under the hand

of a master of orchestration, the wealth is so great as to leave practically nothing to be desired.

Mr. Jann presented the following program.

The Palms (Faure), John Dover playing the trumpet.

Largo (Handel), Eddie Orear—Slide trombone.

A Russian Folk Song—Mary Emma Donnell.

Selected—Mr. Jann—The ancient Musette.

Idle Moments — Shad Old—Clarinet.

2 Movements from Sonata No. 6 (Handel), Kathryn Ann Cook—Violin.

Rosebuds (Czamecnick), Ensemble.

COUNTIES ADVISED DEMAND BONDS FOR COMBINED OFFICES

Jefferson City, Feb. 6.—The Attorney-General's office today advised the 86 Missouri counties whose offices of collector and treasurer were combined Jan. 1 under 1933 legislation to demand new bonds to protect their funds.

An opinion prepared by Franklin E. Regan, assistant Attorney-General, said that the present bonds of the county collectors do not cover their responsibilities as ex-officio treasurers.

"It is now the duty of these county courts," the opinion said, "to examine the bond of county collectors to ascertain whether it is sufficient."

A law consolidating the two offices in counties of less than 40,000 population became effective Jan. 1. T. A. Shockley, a representative of Pulaski County, has introduced a measure to repeal the law and give Gov. Stark power to fill the treasurer offices until the next election.

CARD OF THANKS

We want to thank all our friends for their expressions of kindness and sympathy during the illness and death of our dear wife, mother and sister. Especially do we thank Rev. Bowley for his comforting words, the quartet for their beautiful songs, all who gave the beautiful flowers, those who furnished cars.

M. J. Guley and children.

COL. MILLER SPEAKS AT RESERVE OFFICERS MEETING

Col. C. H. Miller, chief of staff of the 102nd Division, St. Louis, gave an instructive treatise on army law at the regular monthly banquet and meeting of the Southeast Missouri Reserve Officers Association at the Marshall Hotel Monday night.

Maj. C. L. Malone, association president, presided and twenty-four members were present.

Col. H. H. Vaughn of the 380th field artillery, St. Louis, talked on the operation of the 7th corps area organization, including the national plan for mobilization. Seventh corps area headquarters are at Omaha, Neb.

Captain J. L. Lindsay of the infantry reserve; Captain E. G. Siemons of the field artillery reserve and district CCC camp inspector, and Captain Thomas Allen of the engineering corps reserve, all of Poplar Bluff, attended.

The next meeting will be held at the New Madrid CCC camp. The subject for discussion will be "Map Problems."

Leo A. Smith went to St. Louis Sunday to attend Spring market.

GET UP NIGHTS DUE TO BLADDER IRRITATION?

It's not normal. It's nature's "Danger Signal". Make this 25c test. Use buchu leaves, juniper oil, and 6 other drugs, made into little green tablets called Bukets. Flush out excess acids and impurities. Excess acids can cause irritation resulting in getting up nights, scanty flow, frequent desire, burning, backache, and leg pains. Just say Bukets to your druggist. In four days if not pleased your 25c will be refunded. Forrester's Drug Store; White's Drug Store.

Personal and Society News From Oran

Mrs. Agnes Maxwell has been sick for some time.

Mrs. Jack Ahrens came down from St. Louis last week for a visit with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Conran and the former's mother are here from New Madrid staying at the Z. A. Heisserer home during the flood.

Leo Metz who was called here from Detroit by the death of his grandmother returned to his home accompanied by his father Joe Metz who will make his home there.

Grandpa Metz has been taken to the home of his daughter Mrs. Joe Vogel.

Mrs. Simpkins and son Tom of Memphis and Miss Martha Radcliff of St. Louis were here over the week end. They were calling on Chaffee friends Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. L. P. Driskill was taken to St. Louis in the Heisserer ambulance Tuesday afternoon to Barnes' Hospital for treatment. She was accompanied by Mrs. Tom Baty.

Mr. and Mrs. Barry Finley came down Saturday night and took L. P. Driskill to St. Louis on Sunday. The Driskill's will remain for some time. Mrs. Driskill is reported improving.

Billy Mitchell came down from Farmington to spend Sunday with home folks. He returned on Monday to Farmington where he is employed by Dick Alfultis at the Spanish Inn.

Miss Camille O'Connor and small sister, Mary Lou of Sikeston spent last week here with relatives.

Post Master Otis Bryeans is on the sick list.

Will Britt and family were here from Cape Girardeau Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hedger of Risco were here Saturday and Sunday visiting relatives.

Mrs. Geraldine Zimmerman is home from a visit in Cape Girardeau.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carter were here from Cape Girardeau for the funeral of Mr. Dillingham Wednesday.

Mrs. Cline has been sick several days.

Mrs. Ada Vaughn is in Sikeston caring for her daughter, Mrs. Joe Bowman who is ill with pneumonia.

Miss Charlott Denton of Chaffee visited Mr. and Mrs. John Wright Sunday afternoon.

PATIENT BITES OFF TIP OF HIS NURSE'S NOSE

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., February 8.

—A patient bit off the tip of the nose of his nurse, Miss Georgia de Frane, in Nesbitt Memorial Hospital.

Miss De Frane was applying a solution to wounds of John Lapore, a miner, whose right leg had been amputated a few hours before when he bit her yesterday.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR PNEUMONIA VICTIM SUN.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon in the Morehouse Nazarene church for Mrs. Mary Gulley, aged 52, wife of M. J. Gulley of Morehouse, who passed away here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jack Riley, on Saturday, February 6.

Browley, pastor of the church officiated. Burial was in the Sikeston Memorial Park cemetery.

Mrs. Gulley had been ill of influenza for several weeks, which recently developed into pneumonia to which she succumbed.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Gulley is survived by five daughters, Mrs. Jack Riley, Mrs. Robert Harmon, and Mrs. Marvin Smith all of Sikeston, Mrs. Claud Myers of Morehouse, and Mrs. Charles Hayes of St. Charles, Mo.; one son, Ezra Riddle, one brother, Thomas Gaines of Sikeston and twenty-five grandchildren.

W. A. WELCH CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

W. A. Welch was pleasantly surprised Tuesday evening when twenty-two friends arrived at his home for a supper party, in honor of his 64th birthday anniversary.

MURDER TRIAL OPENS FOR FISK, MO., PASTOR

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Feb. 8.—Judge R. L. Cope overruled a motion to quash information against the Rev. W. C. Fain, Fisk, Mo., sawmill operator. When his trial for the killing on Oct. 13 of Loren O'Dell, young farmer, was called in Circuit Court here today.

Judge Cope ordered selection of jurors from a special venire to proceed.

Fain is alleged to have shot and killed O'Dell and Miss Beulah Evans, 17 years old, his former housekeeper, on a country road near Fisk. His trial for the death of Miss Evans was sent to Ripley County on change of venue and is scheduled to be held at the March term of Circuit Court in Doniphan.

TORNADO DAMAGES TOWN OF FAGUS, MO.

Fagus, Mo., Feb. 8.—One child was injured and nearly all buildings in this small town near the Missouri-Arkansas line were damaged, some extensively, when a

tornado hit here shortly after noon today.

W. H. Niswonger, teacher in the Fagus school, said a 7-year-old girl whose name is Thompson was severely cut by flying glass when the school windows were blown out.

The Frisco Railroad depot was moved some 40 feet. The church building was virtually demolished and tops were torn off a number of houses.

Niswonger said he saw the storm coming and called all children into the school building 15 minutes ahead of time following the noon hour.

Telephone lines were blown down. Niswonger did not know, he said whether anyone was hurt in the rural districts. He said it was necessary to dismiss school for the remainder of the week because of damage to the school building.

The Sikeston Standard \$2 per year

Boys' Lace Boots \$2.95

Dress Oxfords \$1.95

and \$2.95

LADIES' SHOES

All Styles Up to \$4.00 Values

\$1.45 and \$2.45

Allen-A Hosiery 25c pair

If purchased with one pair at Reg. Price. All Shades and sizes

Kent Shoe Stores, Inc.

123 N. New Madrid

Big \$1.25 Bottle
For Only **49c**

Within 24 hours after taking Old Chief Herb Medicine you will feel like a new person. It will drive poisons from your system you never even knew were there. Every person should thoroughly cleanse their system each year. This makes you less liable to appendicitis, rheumatism, neuritis and other ailments. Old Chief is a proven treatment for neuritis, neuralgia in arms, neck, back, hips and legs. Even one dose will help a sick stomach, indigestion and bloating. Sold at

Hollingsworth Drug Store
126 E. Front—Phone 76

NOW OPEN

for business with new, modern equipment

Harry Lewis

Cleaning Pressing

We have rebuilt with thoroughly modern equipment. Our wash and cleaning room is separated by 40 feet from our pressing department and is equipped with Hoffman equipment and includes a steam fire extinguisher. Our pressing department has the latest style Hoffman pressers.

WE HAVE FIRE AND THEFT INSURANCE

On any clothing left in our possession

We ask that you give us a part of your business and we guarantee the same high-class work at the same low prices as in the past.

Our Prices Are Cash Only

WE DELIVER FREE TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

SOUTHSIDE CLEANERS

Opposite Shoe Factory Phone 688

FOR THE LOVELIEST VALENTINE OF ALL

The Flower Basket

Suggests

Roses, Carnations, Sweet Peas, Violets, Freesia, Jonquils, Tulips and Potted Plants.

PHONE 777—McCOY-TANNER BLDG.

Full Fashioned HOSIERY

59c

PURE SILK!
FIRST QUALITY!

No need to emphasize the VALUE... you KNOW this low price is amazing for such beautiful hose! Silk from top to toe, and guaranteed long wearing. Buy as many pairs as you can afford... the more you buy the more you save! A complete range of the newest and smartest shades in sizes 8 to 10 1/2.

THE BUCKNER RAGSDALE CO.
SIKESTON, MO.

BARGAIN BASEMENT

SIKESTON STANDARD
C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR



MEMBER
1937

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates:
Reading notices, per line...10c
Bank Statements...\$10.00
Yearly subscription in Scott and the adjoining counties...\$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States...\$2.50



From New Madrid came a check for \$25 that was turned over by The Standard to Rev. E. H. Orear for use of the local Red Cross is why the name did not appear in the list of contributors to the National Red Cross which is sent to Washington. Then one dollar sent by Lulu Brown and one dollar sent by Miss Carrie Lavalie, both of New Madrid were wrongfully credited to Mrs. Hal Hunter. All money was accounted for.

Recently J. M. Bristle, of Peacerville, Idaho, sent to C. F. Bruton, local postmaster, four checks signed in blank for \$5 each to be given to high water sufferers. Wednesday of this week two more checks from the same gentleman were received each for \$5 for same purpose. This was mighty fine of this stranger and The Standard hopes for him health, wealth and happiness.

Some men are more bashful than others. A patient in the Methodist church hospital who was down with an injury was too bashful to call a nurse to bring him a bed pan, so during the night used his boot much to the annoyance of one nurse and the amusement of all others.

The Standard editor offered his services to The New Madrid Record publisher to write a column of editorial paragraphs for that paper which is being printed in The Standard office until the New Madrid plant can be placed in working order, but the offer was declined. The New Madrid publisher was afraid he would be run into the river and there was too large an expanse to swim to the Kentucky shore.

Harry E. Easley, deputy State WPA Administrator, has announced his resignation, effective Feb. 15. Easley, who has been assistant to Matthew S. Murray since last September, said he planned to return to Webb City to re-enter the banking, investment and real estate business. Murray said a successor to Easley would probably be named next week.

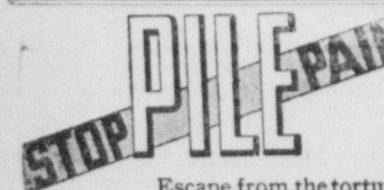
Poet Edwin Markham is held incompetent. We have an idea that other writers of poetry would be found the same way if an unbiased jury could set on the case. Nothing personal.

The Standard has quite a bit of good reading this time and only a sprinkling of advertising. You can believe what you read in The Standard if you want to, or can, it is all right here.

The severe drought of last summer, coupled with recent severe ice damage, has created a condition where fertilizer will not only be beneficial but in many cases will be necessary to save valuable shade trees, says Ralph H. Peck of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Fertilizer may be applied during late winter and spring to provide nutrient during the period of rapid growth.

ROADS TO CAIRO CROWDED WITH RETURNING FAMILIES

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 10.—Cairo's women and children and its aged, after more than two weeks of



Escape from the tortures of Piles. Get quick relief with private formula of world's oldest rectal clinic, with 59 years' record of successfully treating more than 47,000 men and women. Ask for Thornton & Minor Pile Ointment to relieve bleeding, swelling Piles. Sold on Money Back guarantee of satisfaction by

FORRESTER'S DRUG STORE



Photo of Crowd Attending the John Deere Centennial Celebration at the Sikeston Tractor and Implement Co., Tuesday, Feb. 9

anxiety spent with relatives or friends or in relief camps in nearby towns, began the return to their own firesides today with a haste little short of that which marked their exodus as the brimning Ohio threatened to engulf the old river town.

As word came from able-bodied husbands, fathers and sons, who had remained to bolster the town's defenses, that Mayor August Bode had revoked his evacuation order, long lines of automobiles began forming on United States Highway 51 and State Highway 150 which converge just beyond the one open highway entrance to Cairo.

Family automobiles were piled high with baggage and a miscellaneous assortment of cherished possessions which refugees had taken as they fled. There were cherished heirlooms dating from long before the day when Gen. Grant maintained Civil War headquarters at the old Halliday House. Children might be seen with household pets or favored playthings.

It was good to have assurance of a home again. Men from all walks of life, many unaccustomed to the heavy labor of a flood-time levee battle, welcomed the sight of smoking chimneys and the aroma of home-cooked meals.

Homes were found much as they had been left. In the haste with which families departed, it was impossible to take much with them. But vigilant patrolling by police and Illinois National Guardsmen prevented looting of deserted residences.

Along the highway also passed heavy trucks with merchandise to stock Cairo's stores. First floor business establishments had moved stocks to other towns or to higher floors business was suspended when the fight against the river was at its height. Only groceries, restaurants and hotels had remained open and their stocks were low. Street display windows were dressed again and shelves piled high.

A motion picture theatre's lights blazed again, making much of its re-opening tonight. The feature was "Rainbow on the River."



FOR RENT—2 room apartment. Mrs. Harvey Morrison, 319 Moore. 11-40

LOST—Sunday, pair black suede gloves. Finder return to Standard office. Reward. 11-40

WANTED—Modern furnished sleeping room. Call 137. 11-40

FARM FOR SALE—78 acres 3/4 mile from town on rural route good buildings, well on back porch 1/2 mile to church and school. J. P. Long, Glenn Allen, Mo. (41)

FOR RENT—5-room house and 3-room house, both with bath, hot and cold water. Phone 418 or 497. 11-40

WANTED—Scrap iron. Will pay \$6.00 and \$7.00 per ton. Jake Goldstein. 81-34

FARM FOR SALE—68 acres 1/4 mile from town good buildings 40 acres cultivation growing clover. Family orchard. Fine white oak timber on farm. Land in good condition with excellent location. Roy Cobb, Glenn Allen, Mo. (41)

FARM FOR SALE—120 acres 6 miles from town. Spring and well good buildings metal roofed. 200 fruit tree orchard. Wire fence enclosed on rural route some timber. Sell cheap.—J. P. Long, Glenn Allen, Mo. (41)

FOR RENT—Modern 3-room furnished apt. Call 483. Mrs. C. Noble. 11-35

As the river's rate of fall increased yesterday, some women and children were to be seen on Cairo's streets. About 1500, it was found, had remained in the seclusion of their homes during the crisis. But by far the greater number—about 9000 of the town's 13,500—had complied with the Mayor's evacuation order.

In revoking his order, Mayor Bode stated that those returning did so at their own risk and application of his new announcement was restricted to those who are "self-supporting." Many relief camp refugees must await a further proclamation.

Permission to return was not expected until the Ohio fell to 55 feet or 5 feet below the top of the concrete "seawall." But Col. Eugene Reybold, coming from Memphis yesterday, declared the levees were in "perfect condition," although vigilant patrol must be continued.

Today the river had dropped from its all-time high of 59.62 feet of last Thursday to 57.50 feet. Sherman Woodward, Tennessee Valley Authority water control engineer, sent word from Knoxville, Tenn., that release of water impounded by the Wilson Dam would have little effect on the stage of the Ohio here. The flow was expected to reach here today.

It was necessary to let water out of Wilson Dam, Woodward explained, to provide additional storage space in the Wheeler Reservoir on the upper Tennessee river in anticipation of a rise from heavy rains in the Tennessee Valley.

PACKS OF HALF-STARVED DOGS NEAR EAST PRAIRIE

Sargt. J. M. Turner, of St. Louis, in charge of the Humane Society work in this region of flooded area, reports half-starved dogs from the flooded district around East Prairie running in packs like wolves and attacking live stock. He estimates that there are at least 300 dogs in the vicinity of East Prairie made desperate by hunger.

Sargt. Turner has made pictures of cattle and horses partly devoured by the dogs. Mayor Elgin Davis of East Prairie has issued an edict to have all loose dogs killed in ten days if not claimed or shown to be free from rabies.

Stock coming out of the flooded area belonging to families unable to take care of them were vaccinated free of charge.

R. Kincker, of St. Louis, is helping Sargt. Turner in his work. Two weeks ago Supt. Eric Hanson and Dr. Brenner, veterinarian, from the St. Louis Humane Society were down and picked East Prairie as the most logical place to set up headquarters to do the most good in this section.

FARMER WASHINGTON HELD HIS SOIL WITH "RUBBISH"

"My countrymen," wrote George Washington in 1782, "are too much used to corn blades and corn shucks; and have too little knowledge of the profit of grass land."

H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, says "Washington was among the first to recognize the dangers of a single-crop system of agriculture and the benefits of a vegetative cover in protecting the soil against erosion."

"On his own farms Washington used 'vegetable rubbish', as he called it, to check the spreading of gullies and prevent sheet erosion. For nearly every acre he owned he had a system of crop rotation, and sometimes several alternate systems for a single plot."

"The practices which Washington used to control soil erosion on his farms now seem somewhat inadequate. Scientific farmers today employ these practices in a more advanced form and supplement them with methods which, in Washington's time, were virtually unknown. But the Soil Conservation Service maintains Washington was on the right track and was far in advance of most farmers of his day, both in theory and in practice."

THREE INJURED IN AUTO COLLISION NEAR BENTON

Three men were injured, one of them seriously, when two automobiles collided on Highway 61, about 4 miles north of Benton late Monday. Paul Lyons, representative for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., was the most seriously injured.

Eddie Gooch, representative for the Perfection Sole Co., and Wm. Lewis, a gasoline filling station operator of Jackson were the others hurt. Lewis was driving one car south and the car occupied by the salesmen was going north.

Lyons has a fractured breast bone and several fractured ribs on both sides in addition to cuts and bruises on his face. Gooch received a long scalp wound across the top of his head and bruises about his face. Both men were taken to the Southeast Missouri Hospital. Lewis escaped with minor cuts and bruises.

CIVILIZATION AND THE JEWS

Like Haman of old, Adolf Hitler is waging war against the Jews. His close advisers say his campaign must be successful, even if it becomes necessary to wipe out Christianity. The egotist with the muleman's mustache has given himself a big assignment.

Hitler's attitude toward the Jews is not predicated upon any alleged wrong charged against them. Old men and women and children are persecuted merely because God decreed them to be Jews. No one is responsible for his or her nationality.

Aside from the prejudices existing against them, Jews differ little from the rest of us. Like all other nationalities, they have their Isaacs of York, but they have the angelic Rebecas as well, and while the Isaacs of York have been unduly exploited, the virtues of the Rebecas have remained untold. No race is made up exclusively of either saints or sinners. The urge that leads individuals to greatness, while beyond understanding, knows no nationality, creed or color. It is no more to be admired in Michelangelo, the Gentile, than in Mendelssohn, the Jew.

If we count the blessings bestowed upon mankind by all races and then segregate those conferred by the Jews alone, it at once becomes amazingly apparent that civilization is deeply indebted to the descendants of the children of Israel.

In medicine and surgery, their accomplishments border upon the miraculous. In music, they are

supreme. Their symphonies have cheered the world. Take away their anthems, operas and their natural genius as music masters, and the world's melodic excellence would be reduced to the borderland of indigence.

In art, literature and all the sciences, Jewish names are indelibly recorded among the greatest of the great. But their most priceless gift to the human race was religion. While it was innate in the savage, the Jews made it civilized man's greatest boon. It is one of the few worthwhile things in life of which there is enough for everybody, and in which decency finds a natural habitat.

Without the Jews, there would be no Jesus, no Sermon on the Mount, no Christianity and no Bible. The Old and New Testaments, combining to make the most momentous book extant, are a present from the Jews to everybody. Daniel Webster said that neither of the testaments would be complete without the other.

And Jesus was a Jew. Therefore, it must be apparent to everyone that if there had been no Jews there would be no Christians. Thus, Christianity owes a debt of gratitude to the Jews that can never be repaid. But Christians can at least be tolerant.—James P. Whiteside in the Post-Dispatch.

Hollywood Star-Lites

By Chuck Cachard

Hollywood, Feb. 8.—You don't have to have physical beauty to become a screen star, if you possess the ability to create lasting impression of charm through an excellent performance.

That is the opinion of Robert Z. Leonard, top-ranking director who guided many a feminine star through pictures.

"The day when physical beauty alone raise an actress to stardom is passed," says this director who has worked with such glamorous stars as Norma Shearer, Greta Garbo, Marion Davies, Mae Murray, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer.

Leonard believes that a really beautiful woman of the screen has the following five assets; 1—Sincerity of performance, 2—Grace of movement, 3—Appeal of Voice, 4—Charm of personality, 5—Ability to achieve reality in characterizations without a trace of the artificial.

"However, because the screen is still pictorial, stars must be photographic," he adds. "To prove to yourself that stars need not be raving beauties, think how many times at the start of a picture you know an actress is not beautiful, yet at the end you are so captured by her charm that you are almost madly in love with her," he challenges.

It's Only Idle Gossip

Dan Cupid isn't making a big splash right now in filmland, but there's plenty of excitement. For instance, William Powell isn't taking any chances with Jean Harlow playing in a picture with Robert Taylor. He sends her flowers every day. The studio officials would have you believing there's romance between Jean and Robert Taylor, but it's merely part of the exploitation of the coming picture "The Man in Possession." Sonja Henie isn't any too satisfied with the boy friend Tyrone Power has been taking June Lang during her absence.

The June Lang-Vic Orsatti combination was having family trouble for awhile, but it's still much in evidence and Tyrone claims he's taking June out just to please Vic. Oh well, maybe I'm wrong, but things certainly get mixed up in Hollywood.

Myrna Loy is the first member of the film colony to adopt the new "shoulder strap" bag designed by Schiaparelli.

This bag, a flat pouch in shape, has a long handle and is worn over the shoulder. Myrna's model is of luggage tan calf and she wears it with a tweed sports costume. These bags are especially smart at the races.

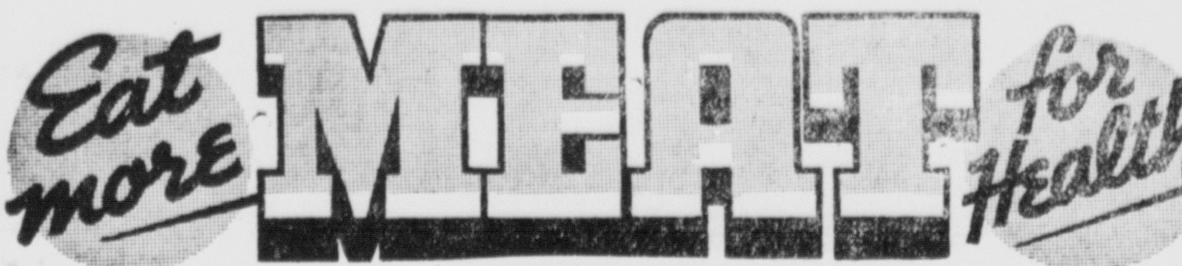
You Ask 'em, We Answer 'em
If you have any questions you'd like answered write your Hollywood correspondent at Box 551, Hollywood, California.

P. Snyder, Willimantic, Conn.—James Stewart is causing the gossips to talk about his steady company with Ginger Rogers. The picture of Stewart is in the Mail.

Lovers in private life, Robert Taylor, new hit screen actor, and Barbara Stanwyck, Lovely film

TO THE PUBLIC

I desire to announce that I have leased the A. & P. Meat Market and am now ready to serve you. I have had many years experience in the meat market business in Sikeston and know how to serve you satisfactorily. I will offer the best meats obtainable at lowest prices it is possible to sell and ask for a part of your business.—Frank Clinton.



Country Sausage	lb.	21c	SLICED BACON	lb.	28c
BEEF STEW	2 lb.	25c	PORK CHOPS	lb.	23c
LARD	lb.	15c	BEEF STEAK	lb.	20c

Fresh Fish and Oysters.

The Above Prices are Good Friday and Saturday.

Frank Clinton

Operating the Meat Market in A. & P. Store, Sikeston, Mo.

star, have been teamed for the screen in the forthcoming, "Private Enemy." Will this teaming break up their romance. It has for other stars?

Betty Grable, the lovely girl friend of Jackie Coogan, has surprised all Hollywood by changing her hair from cotton-top to deep gold. Her first role with her new shade of hair will probably be "Convention in Cuba" with Joe Penner, Parkyakarkas and an all-star comedy cast. It will certainly help her popularity.

Bing Crosby says if it weren't for the magenta spotlight cameramen aim at his blue eyes they'd photograph like two poached eggs.

Jock Whitney is the film magazine and ardent race horse follower who has been seeing one of Hollywood's most attractive young actresses.

What successful European actor has arranged his personal appearance tour to coincide with the dates of a certain stock show that has a young Hollywood actress in the leading female role?

The U. S. Biological Survey recently announced that the government now holds title to about 70 per cent of the 8,100 acres contemplated for inclusion in the Squaw Creek migratory waterfowl refuge near Mound City, Holt county, Mo. This is one of the government's outstanding contributions to the cause of wildlife. The Squaw Creek project has been developed by the CCC under the supervision of the Survey as a resting, feeding and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife. The camp undertook a considerable amount of wildlife improvement, including the gathering of marsh grass seeds, shrubs and other suitable vegetative growth. Work on the refuge started July 1, 1935

and was concluded about thirty days ago when the camp was transferred to the White River migratory waterfowl refuge at DeWitt, Arkansas. The principal work accomplished by this camp included stream and lake protection, construction of dikes, levees, nesting islands, fish shelters, foot and truck trails. Waterfowl, including blue and snow geese, stop there each fall and spring. Planting of shrubs and food plants is expected to greatly increase the number of quail.

At the crest of the best business tide since 1936, Missouri hardware dealers will meet at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis February 16, 17 and 18 for their thirty-ninth annual convention. A record attendance of 2400 members and visitors is expected—a figure overwhelming the previous record set last year, according to B. H. Gude, managing director of the Missouri Retail Hardware Association.

The Association of American Railroads reports loadings of revenue freight for the last week in January totaled 670,376 cars. This was an increase of 85,739, or 14.7, compared with the comparable 1936 week, and an increase of 114,848, or 20.7 per cent, compared with the same 1935 week.

The Sikeston Standard \$2 per year



with pleated bosoms, yoke backs, Men's shirt collars. In washable, white and Pastels.

\$1.95--\$2.95



SIKESTON, MO.

Menu for Sunday

- BEEF BULLION WITH RICE
- CREAM TOMATO SOUP
- BAKED CHICKEN AND DRESSING
- SWISS STEAK
- PORK RIBS WITH BARBECUE SAUCE
- MANHATTAN SALAD
- BAKED POTATOES
- FRESH GREEN BEANS
- PINEAPPLE CHIFFON PIE
- COFFEE MILK OR TEA

50c

Palace Cafe

Have your clothes repaired and remodeled by a tailor without doubts. In Sikeston since 1909. We also make suits to your measure. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonable prices.

M. L. Weiss

210 N. New Madrid

Personal News of Sikeston

Mrs. Ed Kendall, Reporter, Phones 761w and 137

Mrs. Pearl Johnson and her daughter Miss Marilyn, of the Slack apartments on North Kings highway, will leave today, (Friday) for Kennett, to reside.

A son was born on February 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Anthony at their home on one of the E. P. Coleman farms.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Baker and sons moved into their brick bungalow on Prosperity street, Wednesday.

Mrs. Leo Beckett and her sister, Miss Helen Campbell, are spending this week visiting relatives in Auxvasse.

Miss Netta Priest of Charleston was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Kemper Bruton, Wednesday.

James Malone of St. Louis spent a few hours here Saturday, with Mrs. Malone and their baby who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Boaz of Parma spent Sunday here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Conatser.

Mrs. Lorene Drury of Charleston visited with Mrs. L. L. Conatser Tuesday evening while enroute to St. Louis.

Mrs. Leonard Cohen of the North Kingshighway Slack apartments, entertained her club Tuesday afternoon with a dessert bridge.

Mrs. Florence Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Northington and children returned home Thursday after spending a week in St. Louis.

The Chillicothe Business College had another good placement Monday with the Kanotex Refining Co., Arkansas City, Kans. This is C. B. C.'s fourth placement with this big oil company in the past three months.

Roger Bailey went to Jefferson City Sunday on legal business. He was accompanied as far as Columbia by his daughter, Mary Ellen, sister-in-law, Miss Adilla McCord and Miss Myra Tanner.

Rev. and Mrs. V. F. Oglesby and daughters, Amelia and Nancy, drove to Decatur, Ill. Monday night where Mrs. Oglesby remained for a visit of several days with her brother, Carroll Peck and family. Rev. Oglesby and daughters returned home Wednesday evening accompanied by Lewis Conley who will visit here with his mother, Mrs. Hester Carraway, and other relatives during the next several days.

Paul E. Menz, manager of the Maier Auto Supply here has been ill with influenza since last Saturday. Mr. Maier of Cape Girardeau is keeping after the business while Mr. Menz is absent.

A baby daughter was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Grant at their home on the Chas. F. McMullin farm north of Sikeston. This is the 5th child and the first daughter in the family.

Giles Dover of New York City

expects to leave for his home Saturday, after a week's visit here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dover, and other relatives.

Mrs. M. C. Cunningham of Desloge came Tuesday for a few days visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dover.

Twenty-five more typewriters, Royals and Underwoods, were purchased by the Chillicothe Business College this week, which institution now has in all departments over five hundred typewriters.

Mrs. Lacy Allard visited with Mrs. J. B. Moll in Poplar Bluff Wednesday, and was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Lucille and Miss Geraldine Moll, who will spend the week end here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Pruitt of Dexter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hatfield, Sunday.

A daughter born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Burley Eugene Ledbetter at their home near Sikeston, has been named Terzah Lucille.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Ordelheide who have guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sikes the past two weeks, expect to return to their home in Clayton, the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fremont Goetz returned last Thursday from a visit with relatives in Springfield, Ill.

Harvey Johnson was in Blodgett Tuesday on professional business.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tweddle who visited the latter's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Scott, returned to their home in St. Louis last week, upon receipt of a message that Mr. Tweddle's father, William Tweddle, a former resident of Sikeston, had been taken to St. John's hospital there, critically ill with a kidney ailment. His condition was unimproved Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Bessie Lawrence Cochran and son, W. J., who live near Osceola, Ark., are visiting the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Lawrence, while the flood crisis is passing their home.

Mrs. Betty Matthews and Mrs. E. C. Matthews expect to leave Sunday for Winter Park, Florida, where Miss Olga Matthews and Joe Matthews Jr., attended Rollins College. From there they will go to Miami where Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. Matthews, Jr., are spending the winter. Mrs. E. C. Matthews will return home after a two-weeks stay in the state but Mrs. Betty Matthews plans to remain for a longer period, and will soon be joined by Miss Camille Klein.

Robt D. Mow made a business trip to St. Louis Thursday.

Robt. A. Dempster will spend this week end in Jefferson City.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. French and son Charles, and Hardin Smith went to Jefferson City

UNUSUAL FACTS REVEALED

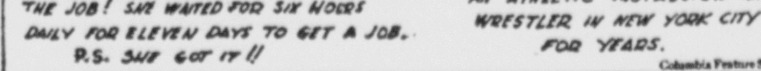
-by "Movie Spotlight"



MAY ROBSON IS CELEBRATING HER FIFTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY AS AN ACTRESS!



IRENE HERVEY SAT DOWN ON THE JOB! SHE WAITED FOR SIX HOURS DAILY FOR ELEVEN DAYS TO GET A JOB. P.S. SHE GOT IT!!



DEAN JAGGER WAS AN ATHLETIC INSTRUCTOR AND WRESTLER IN NEW YORK CITY FOR YEARS.

Thursday to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Smith the parents of Mrs. French and Mr. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Poage, Mrs. Dellar Mott, Mrs. John O'Hara and Mrs. D. D. Ellis shopped in Cape Girardeau Wednesday.

Mrs. Boyd Scillian and daughter, Madelyn, Mrs. Bert Shuffitt, Mrs. Ira Shuffitt and Miss Nora Cowger, attended the funeral of Mrs. Scillians aunt, Mrs. Bonta, in East Prairie, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll White were in Memphis last week to attend the funeral services for an aunt of Mr. Corroll.

No woman truly happy without three men—perfect husband, perfect sweetheart, perfect provider—explains beautiful model and dancer in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with Next Sunday's Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Norman Davis suffered a stroke of paralysis early Tuesday morning, at his home on North New Madrid street. His condition was slightly improved Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Harry Dover was hostess to a group of friends at luncheon Thursday, in her home on North street.

O. N. Watts returned Wednesday to assume his duties as local station agent for the Frisco railroad, after serving as dispatcher in Chaffee during the period that foreign trains were detouring over the Frisco.

The Lion's club held its regular luncheon meeting Wednesday at the Palace cafe. Routine business included appointment of committees to handle the quantities of foodstuffs and clothing sent here by other clubs for the use of flood refugees.

CATHOLIC PARISH ASSN. HOLD MEETING

The Catholic Parish Association held its regular meeting Monday night at the Parish Hall on Front street.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF AUTO WORKERS' STRIKE

(By The Associated Press) Detroit, Feb. 11.—Terms of the General Motors strike settlement were reported unofficially to be as follows:

1. During a period of negotiations of union demands on wages, hours, 'speed-up,' alleged discrimination and other points, General Motors will deal only with the United Automobile Workers of America in 20 strike-closed plants. Collective bargaining in 49 non-strike plants will be on the basis of union membership.
2. The U. A. W. A. agrees to evacuate Fisher Body plants Nos. 1 and 2, and the Chevrolet Plant No. 4 in Flint, all occupied by "sitdown" strikers. The corporation drops its injunction action.
3. Operations to be resumed as soon as production lines can be started.
4. Other demands of the union are to be negotiated in a subsequent conference.

It was said that coincident with the reopening of the plants it was "presumed" there would be wage increases.

TWO ARMY PLANES WORK FROM SIKESTON AIRPORT

Another Army aerial photography plane started working out of the Sikeston Municipal Airport Thursday afternoon to help get photographs of the flooded Mississippi basin south past Memphis before the waters recede.

The plane with pilot, photographer and mechanic arrived from Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, Thursday morning. The men from Brooks field are: Lieut. R. T. Wright, Sergt. J. E. Mack and Sergt. E. L. Robinson.

Army photographers from Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., have been working out of here for the past two weeks.

Building a Better State

Is Cancer Curable?

Cancer, we know, has been recognized since the days of Herodotus, and probably even long before. The true nature of the disease was not understood until microscopical studies, seventy or eighty years ago, revealed the fact that cancer cells resemble the tissues in which they arise—such as the skin, the mucous membranes lining the internal organs connective tissue, gland tissue or bone tissue.

While cancer cells resemble the tissues from which they originally arose, they differ from normal cells in that, once have started, growth is relentlessly pursued and the cells of the cancer destroy the neighboring healthy tissues and finally spread either by the lymph-channels or the blood-vessels to more distant parts of the body.

The ancient physicians with their limited knowledge of the disease tried to destroy the cancerous growth by caustic pastes or by the crude surgery of those days. Surgery was crude, indeed. The patient on whom it was necessary to operate was given a measure of an alcoholic drink or of some opiate in use then, and was strapped to the operating table.

As there was neither asepsis nor antisepsis in those days, the wound invariably became infected, and then it was always a question whether the patient had sufficient resistance to survive the infection.

Contrast those crude methods, requiring the utmost fortitude on the part of the surgeon as well as of the patient, with what modern medical science has to offer today.

The patient falls asleep in his bed and wake up in bed hours after the operation is over. He has no recollection of what has undergone. He has been safeguarded from infection by every refinement of modern surgical technique. His post-operative discomfort is minimized. Expert nursing, quiet cheerful surroundings, and even radio earphones enable him to while away the time until his wound is healed.

Modern pathology furnishes the surgeon with positive information regarding the true nature of the tumor. Radio-therapy, that is, treatment by radium or its emanations, or by the therapeutic x-ray, both furnishing powerful penetrating gamma rays, has a definite place in the treatment of cancer.

Not only are the rays used to destroy certain types of early cancer but they are of enormous value in minimizing the suffering of those who have come too late for surgical removal of the growth. Like surgery, radiotherapy must be done only by men of thorough training and experience in this special line.

Early cancer can be cured if proper treatment is given without delay!

The answer to the question "Is Cancer Curable" which so occupies the public medical mind is emphatically "yes". Though the cause of cancer is still one of nature's hidden secrets, the nature of cancer, its life history, its tendency to spread throughout the body and the routes along which this spread takes place are very well understood.

Cancer is not a germ disease, it is not inherited, neither is it contagious. Cancer is, when it starts always a local disease. All that is necessary to cure cancer is to destroy this local manifestation before it spreads to other parts of the body.

Start Is Painless
Theoretically, every cancer is curable. But since the start of cancer is very insidious and usually painless, its presence is seldom suspected in the very earliest, easily curable stage. No one should ever die of cancer of the skin or the lower lip.

These are common sites of cancer; warty growths or small ulcers which may be cancer are seen or felt, and their eradication will result in permanent cure. Unfortunately, cancer can and does attack every tissue of the body. It naturally follows that the deeper cancer lies within the body the more difficult it is to cure.

Internal Cancer Detectable

Since cancer causes pain only in its advanced stages, unless it can be seen or felt, its presence in internal organs will not be suspected at a stage in the disease when cure can be expected. However, improved methods of diagnosis and of treatment are constantly permitting earlier discovery of the disease and a more hopeful outlook for the cancer patient even when internal organs are affected.

For instance, unusual bleeding from any of the natural orifices of the body tells the alert physician that cancer may be the underlying cause of this bleeding and methods of diagnosis permit him to determine rapidly the presence or absence of cancer.

Three Scientific Treatments

There are but three recognized scientific methods of treating cancer. These are: surgical removal, destruction by x-ray, or radium. Escharotic pastes or salves or liquids are also destructive agents but their action is not easily controllable, and their use is condemned by scientific instructions.

Through this co-operation, utilizing all the knowledge available today, the present alarming death rate from this disease can be reduced at least 50 per cent.

Over 2½ million more radio

sets were sold in 1936 than in 1935, according to the 12th Annual Review Issue of Radio Retailing. The publication's report shows sales of 8,825,000 sets in 1936 as against 6,106,800 in 1935. The greater volume of sales resulted in a 67 per cent increase in retail dollar volume, or \$503,025,000 last year as compared with \$301,192,460 the year previous. The average price per set increased also, from \$49 in 1935 to \$57 in 1936.

The nation will pour more than \$3,500,000,000 into private and public building in 1937, topping the 1936 volume by at least 20 per cent, according to an estimate by F. M. Craig, executive secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employees.

Through this co-operation, utilizing all the knowledge available today, the present alarming death rate from this disease can be reduced at least 50 per cent.

Over 2½ million more radio

NAVY IS NEW & YOUNG

and navy is the only color that is absolutely impartial in its flattery. All of us have some few colors which are our deadly enemies, but we have yet to see the woman—young or old—who can't wear navy—and wear it with an air! Nothing takes the curse of winter off your furs like wearing them over navy! The crisp, coolness of navy is just the right complement to the soft, warmth of fur! there are endless more things we could say in praise of navy—



SIKESTON, MO.



Fashion prefers man tailored suits... and so do smart women! Black, oxford and navy

\$10.95 to \$25 \$5.95 to \$16.95

Bright spring frock! Navy, black and brown. Misses' sizes.

\$8.95 to \$16.95

ALVA

Two piece Links and Links frock of Mir-Ray fabric. Ribbed design with Student collar—V front fastened by three buttons—Self belt and buckle. Standard classic skirt.

Size Range 12 to 20

\$25

Colors

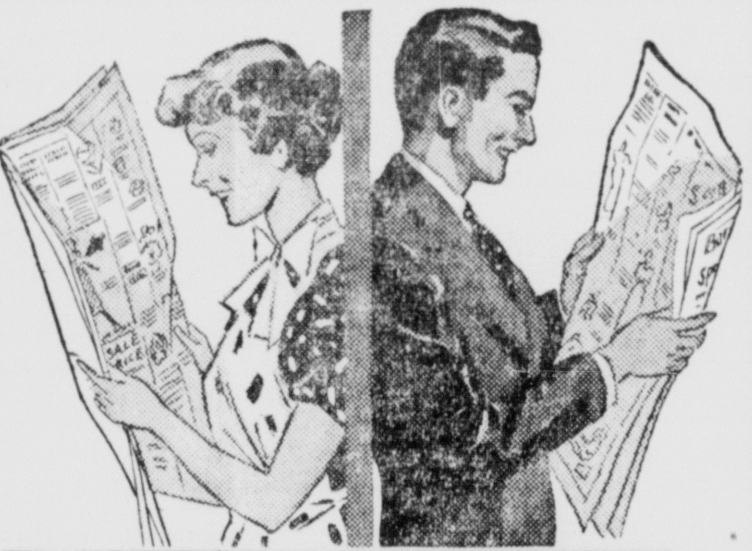
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Black | Red Dawn |
| Navy | Hawthorn Green |
| Bagatelle Blue | Harness Tan |
| Monica Blue | |

New Arrivals Every Day By Express of New Spring Merchandise



Top off your Spring finery with one of these new straw bonnets! Black, navy and exciting shades. Sizes 21½ to 23

\$1.95 to \$2.95



Take a Peek at Some Private Lives!

Here's the most interesting reading in the city; the budget books of the families who do more... and do it on less! Details vary; with some it's better furnishings, a better home or apartment. With others it's newer clothes, better meals, greater savings. But every one of these accounts agree on one thing... that greater savings by wiser spending is a Standard accomplishment!

A System for Saving On Every Page!

There are tips for every family... and for every individual... in each issue of the Standard! Put them to work on YOUR budget. Read the ads in

The Twice-a-Week Sikeston Standard

DON'T BE FOOLED! When Your Clothing Is Sent to the FAULTLESS CLEANERS It Is INSURED Against FIRE, THEFT, HAIL, ETC. Ask Your Neighbor. HE'S OUR CUSTOMER. Phone 127. We Deliver.

THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE

By Ward L. Schrantz

A Missouri Civil war episode of some interest, given nation-wide publicity in its day but little attention since, due to the more important events which crowded closely on its heels, was the battle of Carthage, July 5, 1861, perhaps up to that time the heaviest engagement of the national conflict just starting.

At the beginning of July, in the first year of the war, it looked to many optimistic northern observers and to many pessimistic southern ones as if the Missouri part of the revolt against the Federal government might be nearing its end. The movement had been dealt a heavy blow on May 10 when Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon captured the major part of the trained militia of the State at Camp Jackson in St. Louis; it had received a greater blow when General Lyon with some 2,000 men occupied Jefferson City, and on June 17 at Boonville, with 1,700 men in the field, routed with comparative ease some 1,300 of the hastily organized Missouri State Guard which Governor Claiborne F. Jackson had gathered there.

Quite evidently the Missouri State Guard, still in process of formation, was not yet ready to meet on even terms the Federal troops, regular and volunteer, which General Lyon had at his disposal. Major General Sterling Price, commander of the State Guard, hurried south, picking up military companies and groups of recruits as he went, leaving Brigadier General James S. Rains—in civil life a state senator living at Sarcosie—command of a state force concentrated at Lexington, with orders to move on Lamar and join Governor Jackson there. The governor himself, after the Boonville rout, retired southward with such of his force as remained intact, and on July 3, after some days' wait near Lamar, was joined by Rains.

The further retreat of the state guardsmen was not to be unopposed. When Lyon moved west against Jefferson City and Boonville he had sent a column of troops under Brigadier General T. W. Sweeney to southwest Missouri by way of Rolla and Springfield to guard against any invasion from Arkansas and to prevent the Missouri State Guard from

uniting with southern forces concentrating in that state near the Missouri border.

A portion of Sweeney's column, under Colonel Franz Sigel, pushing southwest from Springfield, reached Sarcosie on June 29. At this point Sigel learned that Price was a Pool's Prairie south of Neosho and that Governor Jackson was at Lamar waiting for Rains. The Federal column decided to move southwest, strike and defeat Price, then turn north against Jackson and Rains; but when he arrived at Neosho he found that Price had gone on south to join Arkansas and Texas troops at Maysville in the northwest corner of Arkansas. On July 3 he decided to leave one company at Neosho to hold that town, and to move north the next day with the remainder. On the same day Rains had joined Jackson, and Lyon was moving south from Boonville with the purpose of uniting with Kansas troops at Osceola and marching to Springfield.

On July 4, Sigel marched to Carthage, leaving as a garrison for Neosho, Rifle Company B, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, 84 men, captain Joseph Conrad commanding. Sigel's camp that night was at James Spring at the east edge of Carthage, with outposts in the town and north of it. As these outposts were being established they came into contact with mounted southern detachments which had been sent south by Jackson to take possession of grain mills at Carthage. Jackson's force too had been moving this day and went into camp fifteen miles to the north. It numbered 4,000 armed men, with seven cannon and 2,000 unarmed men for whom weapons had not yet been available.

Colonel Sigel's force present consisted of nine companies of the Third Missouri Infantry, 550 men; seven companies of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, 400 men, and two batteries of artillery, 150 men—a total of 1,100 men and eight 6-pounder guns. He had no cavalry. His men were three-months volunteers but well trained for that period of the war, having drilled nightly in St. Louis for some time before having been accepted as volunteers in early May. A few of the older soldiers had been in the Mexican war and more had seen service in the revolutionary troubles in Germany in 1848 and 1849. Colonel Sigel himself, a former professional soldier in the army of Baden, had been a leader in that unsuccessful revolt and had gained some personal fame by the skill with which he had conducted a retreat to the Swiss border though hard pressed by Prussian regulars.

In the early morning of July 5, Sigel's soldiers, well-breakfasted and with cooked food in their haversacks for their noonday meal, marched northwest through Carthage and thence north on the main road of the day, a mile west of where Highway 71 was to run, seventy-five years later. It was known that a battle was imminent, and mounted southern scouts fell back before the column well out of range of the advance guard.

At the State Guard camp that morning all had been excitement. Some of the leaders had wanted to march south to the attack the evening before as soon as they learned that the Federals were at Carthage. Jackson had wisely restrained them, but at 4 a. m. the columns of the State Guard began to pour southward, the greater part, in the excitement, not waiting to prepare breakfast.

It was a somewhat mixed army, this State Guard. Governor Jackson, a civilian, was in command, issuing orders in his gubernatorial capacity as commander-in-chief. Organization of the troops was somewhat fragmentary and incomplete. Those armed carried whatever firearms they had been able to bring or their leaders could secure for them. Some had modern rifle-muskets taken from the government arsenal at Liberty or previously in the possession of the State; still more had old smoothbore muskets, many of them flintlocks; many men carried the heavy-barreled squirrel rifles of the day, while others were armed only with shot-guns. A few companies were fairly well-trained but most of them had had little opportunity for training. There were few uniforms, the common garb of officers and men being the civilian clothes of the day. A number of the officers and some of the older men had participated in the Mexican war, and some others had gained a certain experience in active service during the Missouri-Kansas border troubles.

Leading the advance were por-

tions of the Second and Eighth Divisions of the State Guard, Brigadier General Rains commanding. His infantry brigade of 1,200 men was commanded by Colonel Richard H. Weightman, West Point trained, captain of a St. Louis battery of artillery in the Mexican war, an able and determined soldier fated to die at Wilson's Creek within five weeks from this day. Under Weightman was Captain Hiram Bledsoe's battery of 40 men and three guns—two 6-pounders and one 12-pounder; Captain F. M. McKinney's infantry detachment, 16 men; Colonel John R. Graves' independent infantry regiment, 271 men; Third Infantry regiment, Colonel Edgar V. Hurst, 521 men; Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. O'Kane's battalion of infantry, 350 men.

Rain's cavalry, which he commanded in person, included 115 men under Colonel R. Y. L. Peyton, like Rains a state senator; 250 men under Colonel James McCown; 200 men, Fourth Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard A. Vaughn; Captain Jo Shelby's rangers, 45 men, and a number of miscellaneous individuals.

The Third Division, Missouri State Guard, had present only 365 infantrymen, commanded by Brigadier General John B. Clark veteran Missouri militia officer and since 1856 a member of the United States congress.

The Fourth Division, commanded by Brigadier General W. Y. Slack, consisted of 500 cavalrymen under Colonel B. A. Rives, and 700 infantrymen under Colonel John T. Hughes—foremost historian of Doniphan's campaign in Mexico—and Major J. C. Thornton.

The Sixth Division was commanded by Brigadier General M. Parsons, another state senator and a Mexican war veteran, and numbered 650 men—some infantry and some cavalry—and four brass 6-pounder guns. The horsemen were commanded by Colonel Benjamin C. Brown, president of the state senate, soon to die in battle at Wilson's Creek. The 2,000 unarmed men followed in the rear.

About 8:30 a. m., a short distance north of Dry Fork and about eight miles north of Carthage, the advance guard of Sigel's force came into contact with Captain Jo Shelby's cavalry company, which had been thrown out to delay the Federal advance. A brisk skirmish followed. Colonel Sigel, seeing his advance guard checked, sent two companies of infantry and two pieces of artillery to support it; then, observing Jackson's main force deploying for battle on the crest of a hill in the rear, he ordered the deployment of his own troops, holding out one company and one piece of artillery to guard his wagon train and protect his rear. The State Guard column hurried into positions assigned as fast as the organizations could come up, and then Shelby withdrew his company to the right flank.

The State Guard deployment was on high ground, the watershed between North Fork—Double Trouble Creek on Sigel's map—and Dry Fork toward whose timber-fringed banks the southern army looked across about two miles of undulating ground on which a lower and flatter hill, first held by Shelby, was now occupied by Union troops. Open fields and an occasional fence were between the two forces, and between Sigel and Dry Fork. The left of the Union line was formed by the second battalion of the Third Missouri Infantry under Major Henry Bischoff, and next to it on its right were four pieces of artillery. In the center were two battalions of the Fifth Missouri Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Saloman and Lieutenant-Colonel Christian D. Wolf, and on its right three pieces of artillery under Captain Christian Essig. On the right was the third battalion of the Third Missouri, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hassendeubel. Apparently there was no reserve, unless the company held back with the wagon train could be considered such.

The right of the State Guard line was formed by Rains' cavalry. Next was Weightman's brigade—Graves' infantry on the right, then Bledsoe's three guns, then O'Kane's infantry battalion. Hurst's regiment was at first out of the fight, having been halted at Weightman's order to eat breakfast, but as soon as it arrived it was thrown in on the right of the brigade. Just left of Weightman's brigade was Slack's infantry, then the four guns of Parsons' division under Captain Guibor, then General Parsons' infantry, and finally General Clark's infantry on the extreme left of the dismounted line. The cavalry from Slack's and Parsons' divisions rode out on the left flank. There seems to have been no actual reserve, though Jackson formed his unarmed men in one body in the rear so as to give Sigel the impression that he had a strong one. Sigel's artillery opened first, using round shot, spherical-case shot and grape. Parsons' four brass 6-pounders quickly responded

ed and Bledsoe's three guns quickly joined in. The Germans were excellent artillerymen, Guibor was an aggressive gunner, and Bledsoe was to become one of the foremost artillerymen of the Confederacy. The artillery fight therefore was lively and well sustained.

The sound of the guns carried for many miles over Southwest Missouri, and Captain Conrad, fortified in the Newton county courthouse at Neosho, knew his chief was engaged in battle. At one o'clock he received a message from Sigel authorizing him to retreat to Sarcosie if necessary. It was indeed necessary, but not feasible. About ten minutes later, columns of Confederate horsemen dashed into Neosho from several directions, surrounded the courthouse and demanded Conrad's surrender. His position was hopeless. The Confederate forces from Arkansas, accompanied by the troops of General Price, were moving to Jackson's assistance. Conrad and his men became prisoners of war.

After the artillery battle north of Dry Fork had continued some time, Guibor's battery, becoming short of ammunition, ceased fire. Sigel, interpreting this as a favorable sign, prepared to advance, but learned one of his own batteries was running low and at the same time noted masses of southern cavalry riding down past his flanks. The enemy reserve—which he supposed armed—was also engaged in some disquieting movement, and he apparently wisely decided that the mission remaining to him was to extricate his command from its perilous position.

Causing part of his artillery to direct its fire on the encircling cavalry, the Union commander began to withdraw a portion of his troops at a time to a position behind Dry Fork. The State Guard infantry followed the movement, and the cavalry, despite casualties in men and horses, continued forward.

South of Dry Fork, Sigel placed one of his batteries—Captain Essig—in a concealed position from which it could command the ford. To the west of it one company of the Fifth Missouri was deployed along the east two companies of the Third. Two companies of the Fifth were held in immediate support.

Weightman's men apparently walked into this situation before realizing their danger, sustained the fire at short range and then momentarily gave back. Bledsoe's battery was soon in action, pounding at the flashes of the Union guns, and the State Guard infantry again pushed against the stream, all along the line now, seeking a place to cross and engaging in a musketry fight with the Federals on the south bank. Meanwhile the State Guard cavalry from the east had gained Sigel's rear and formed behind Buck Branch, the next stream to the south, to oppose his further retreat. The Union commander decided it was time to move.

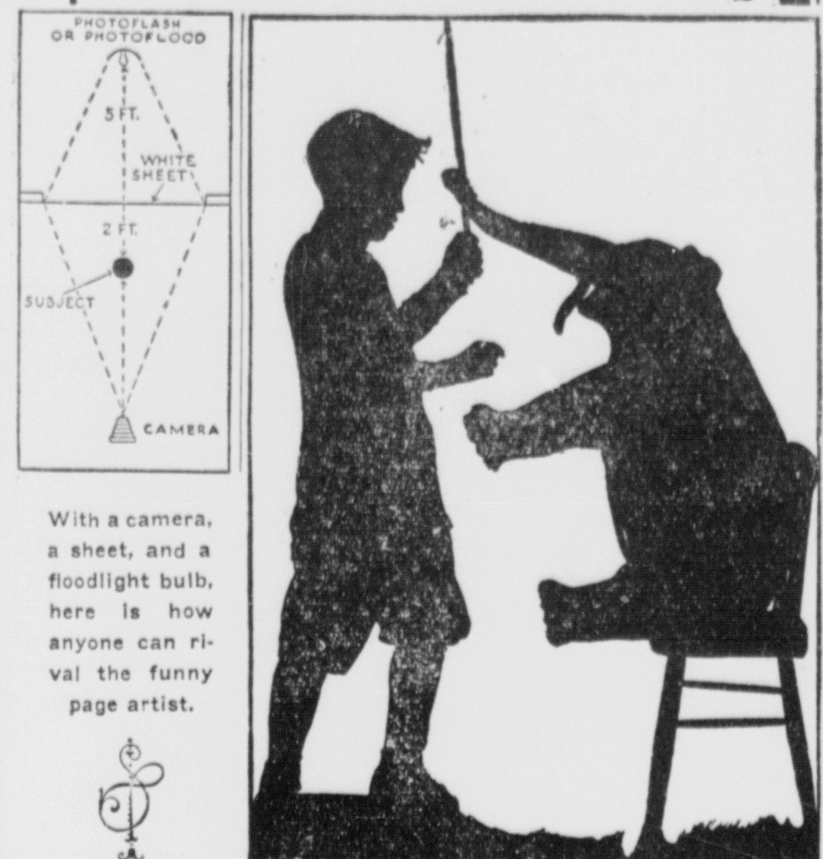
Three companies of infantry were formed facing south, south of his wagon train, with orders to break the enemy line behind Buck Branch. Two guns and detachments of infantry from the main body were to guard each side of the train and column from attack in flank, while two more guns and two companies of infantry covered the retirement of the units from Dry Fork and protected the rear. In this formation the Unionists moved south, breaking through at Buck Branch in a sharp assault against which the state cavalrymen, many indifferently armed, could not stand.

The retreat on Carthage was continued in much the same manner, with variations to suit circumstances, the cannon on the flanks frequently going into action to repel the cavalry's attempts to close in. On the hills north of Springfield, close to Carthage, the rear guard made stand long enough to allow the main body time to cross the stream and the valley.

South of the river Sigel turned a resolute face back to the crossings, but at the same time sent two guns to occupy the high ground east of the town to hold back the southern cavalrymen who were crossing Spring river in that section. At the same time, two companies were ordered to protect the west side of the town. Before these last two companies could get into position, the Union wagon train, its leading wagon at

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

Silhouettes and "Silly-Ettes"



With a camera, a sheet, and a floodlight bulb, here is how anyone can rival the funny page artist.

NO WINTER season of picture-taking can be complete unless you have made indoor silhouette pictures and tested your originality, imagination and ingenuity in devising interesting scenes and poses. Making silhouettes is fairly simple if you follow directions, but ideas for subjects! There is where you can display the talent of a movie director, scene painter, stage carpenter and comic artist combined.

The essential set-up is merely a sheet stretched tightly across a doorway between two rooms, a photographic flood light or flash light bulb in a floor lamp in one room and your subject and camera in front of the sheet in the other room. It is the white sheet and the illumination which, of course, place your scene in silhouette, and thus in silhouette it is recorded on the film, provided you give the proper exposure. A word or two on this:

If you use flood light bulbs (one No. 2 bulb or two No. 1 bulbs) and your camera is of the single lens or box type, expose for about two seconds with the largest stop. If it has a double lens with stop f.8, expose for about one second. If your camera has an f.6.3 lens, expose for about one-half second at f.6.3. The camera must, of course, be on a firm support and set for "time." The light and camera should be so placed that a line drawn between the light and the lens will pass through the center of the scene. If you prefer

ward Sarcosie, two at the road and three south of it, the infantry along the same general line.

When the men in town received orders to retire, they came in a hurry, the state guardsmen close at their heels. As soon as they passed the new lines the Union artillery opened fire. A lively clash followed. The pursuing foot soldiers were checked, and soon Bledsoe's three cannon, and two guns of Guibor's, came up and blazed angrily into action. Sigel had already sent two of his cannon to the east with part of his infantry to cover his retirement from this position, and as the infantry of Slack's and Parsons' brigades started forward, he retired his guns safely, and finally his foot soldiers, before the rush hit him.

The last position occupied by Sigel was astride the Sarcosie road, a mile and a half or two miles farther on, and then not being hard pressed, he moved east without further delay. Cavalry followed him until sunset and turned back, but Sigel, fully conscious of the danger from which he had escaped, marched on through the night to Sarcosie, and thence, after a brief rest, to Mount Vernon.

That night the State Guard camped at Carthage, and the next day was joined by 6,000 men from the south under Generals Ben McCulloch and Sterling Price. The escape of the Federals had indeed been a narrow one.

Sigel's report gave his loss as 13 killed and 31 wounded, and to these should be added the 94 men captured at Neosho. The official government tabulation of Confederate losses compiled after the war gives the State Guard casualties as 30 killed, 125 wounded and 45 missing, but the State Guard reports on file—possibly not covering losses of all troops however—mention only 10 killed and 64 wounded, some of the latter mortally.

Although the Union forces had failed to accomplish their mission of preventing the southward movement of the State Guard—a task which was far too great for the force to which it was given—the successful retreat of Sigel, his skillful wriggling from the grasp of the greatly superior enemy, caused the action to be regarded in the north as almost a Union victory; indeed, it was so called not only by newspapers at the time, but by some school histories published years after the war.

As for the State Guard, it was now united with the troops of Texas and Arkansas, and had time to complete its organization and to plan for a campaign to regain the State. This was what had been sought, and the leaders rightly wrote of victory in their reports, though there are said to have been unofficial recriminations because the Union force had been permitted to escape. In any event the State Guard morale was improved; the humiliation of

Boonville had been counteracted, and the engagement constituted training which was to be of value in future and harder battles.—Missouri Historical Review.

MOVIES OF FLOOD SHOWN BY LOCAL CAMERA MAN

Sam Rady, local amateur camera man, conducted a flood picture preview for about twenty persons Saturday night in the Red Cross office located on East Malone Avenue.

The moving pictures, many of them taken from an airplane, showed the flood practically at its peak from Cairo, and Birds Point south past New Madrid. Shots of workers rebuilding the levee and of refugees rowing out from their flooded homes to dry ground were among those shown. Mr. Rady had particularly good shots of the water-surrounded Holiday Hotel at Cairo and points along the setback and Farnberg levees.

Among those present for the showing were: Lieut. Colonel W. G. Jones and other army officers and Miss Blackburn and Mr. Myers, national Red Cross executives.

MISSOURI GASOLINE TAX INCREASES \$1,000,000

Jefferson City, Mo., February 5.—Missouri collected over a million dollars more in gasoline tax in 1936 than it did in 1935.

Roy H. Cherry, State Oil Inspector, said collections for 1936 were \$11,352,015, as compared with \$10,249,029 the previous year.

In December the state collected \$860,393 in gasoline tax, or \$106,890 more than it did in December at year ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Vanover are the parents of a son, born on February 4, at their home.

MALONE THEATRE

Sikeston, Missouri

Everything for your entertainment and comfort.

LAST SHOWING THURSDAY, FEB. 11—

"God's Country and the Woman"

With George Brent. Comedy and Short.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12—

Pal Night

2 adults admitted for the price of 1. All children 10c.

"Dangerous Number"

With Robert Young and Ann Southern. Comedy and Short.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13—

Secret Valley

With Richard Arlen. Serial Ace Drummond No. 2 and Comedy.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, FEB. 14-15—

"Stolen Holiday"

With Kay Francis, Ian Hunter and Claude Raines. News and Comedy.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16—

Woman Wise

With Rochelle Hudson and Michael Whalen. Comedy and Short.

LEGALS

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, to the March Term, A. D. 1937.

Action for Divorce

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

Senora Wolf, Plaintiff vs. Ben Wolf, Defendant

Now, on this 26th day of January, A. D. 1937, in vacation of the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, comes the Plaintiff herein by her Attorney, George W. Kirk, and files per petition and affidavit for divorce, alleging therein, among other things, that Defendant, Ben Wolf, is a non-resident of the State of Missouri and that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him in this State.

Whereupon, it is the order of the undersigned, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said Defendant, Ben Wolf, that Plaintiff herein has commenced an action against him by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for change of name.

And unless the said defendant, Ben Wolf, shall be and appear in the Circuit Court within and for the County of Scott, in the State of Missouri, at the next regular term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court House in the Town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in March, next, 1937, and shall then and there on or before the first day of said term, before the Judge of said Circuit Court, answer or otherwise plead to plaintiff's petition in this cause the said petition will be taken as confessed and judgment entered as prayed in plaintiff's petition.

It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Sikeston Standard, a newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, the last insertion thereof to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said March Term, 1937, of this Court, to which this cause is returnable.

L. J. PFEFFERKORN, Circuit Clerk.
A true copy from the record:
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at office in Benton, Missouri, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1937.
L. J. PFEFFERKORN, Circuit Clerk.
(SEAL)
36-38-40-42

WHEN YOU NEED PLUMBING PHONE 691

Prompt, First-Class Workmanship at Reasonable Price.

Less Gross

YOUR PLUMBING

Needs care and attention just the same as your car. When in trouble call us. But the best plan is to have a competent plumber to advise you before the trouble takes place.

Piles Cured

BY MY MILD TREATMENT 17 YEARS EXPERIENCE. DR. S. T. CANNON, Dexter, Mo.

L. T. DAVEY, Plumbing

On Comes Spring... and Style on Parade in...

Gabardine

Paris Fashion SHOES

\$3.95

BUCKNER RAGSDALE

SIKESTON, MO.

Highlights—

(Continued from Page 1)

town until everybody knew of the sinking. Where the barge sank the water was about 15 feet deep. The barge was safe for 150 men but there must have been 200 on it. I tried to keep some of the men off but they threatened me and so we started to New Madrid when someone untied the barge from the bank.

The other witnesses when questioned by the Prosecuting Attorney told practically the same stories as Huddleson, Glass, Taylor and Boyer.

Members of the jury called for the inquest were Morris Frankle, a ginner; P. L. Steel, County Surveyor; W. P. Hunter, levee contractor; Byron Stanley, son of Sheriff A. F. Stanley; H. B. Henderson, state liquor inspector; and Lennie Fontaine, barber shop owner; all of New Madrid.

Of the more than 100 men who were thrown into the icy water when the barge sank, four still remain unaccounted for. They are, according to the government officials here: William Faulkes, Crawford Shannon, Eugene Tyler and James Tyler, whose addresses are not known.

Col. Edwin C. Kelton, who is in charge of the government work here stated that dragging at the place of the disaster would be continued until the bodies had been found or the men accounted for.

When asked their opinions of the verdict rendered by the jury Conner Richards said, "I think the verdict was just. As for as I'm concerned the case is now closed". Prosecuting Attorney Conran said, "From the evidence as given by the witnesses the jury reached the only verdict that could have been reached. There will be no further investigation into the matter."

Personal and Society News From Morley

Mr. and Mrs. Bennet Taylor of Kansas City visited the formers father, Mr. Joe Taylor.

Bobby Gene Foster of Cape spent the week end with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lee.

Mrs. Gladys Cummins and daughter June were shoppers in Cape Saturday.

The Baptist B. Y. P. U. met at Fornfelt Sunday. Those who attended from here are Robert Foster, Mary Ann Adams, Rev. L. Clemmens, Veda Foster, Norma Bayant, Barbara and Anna Foster. Mavourine Cummins spent the week end with Louise Williams of Vanduser.

Mr. and Mrs. Mon Gillard were shoppers in Cape Saturday.

The formers Methodist missionary society met Thursday at Mrs. Allen. The leader of the program was Mrs. Baulah Foster.

R. F. Murphy had business in Cape Monday.

Mrs. Elic Foster of St. Louis is visiting her mother, Mrs. Elsie Norman.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Gillard visited Mr. Charlie Acre at Sikeston Monday.

The Basketball game held here Morley vs. Vanduser, Monday, girls won over Vanduser 20-19. Vanduser won over Morley boys 19-9.

Muriel and Jay Wolpers of Poplar Bluff are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Elyum. They have been out of school for several weeks because flood refugees are occupying their school.

Mr. Seabough took his basketball boys to Cape Saturday to see the Cape-Maryville College Teachers basketball game.

FOX Food Store

EXTRA FANCY BABY BEEF

Loin Steak, lb. 19c

Rib Steak, lb. 15c

Round Steak, lb. 22c

Roasts 15c

Norway Mackerel 3 for 25c

Rolled Herring 3 for 10c

Macaroni, Spaghetti, 5c size 5c

2 boxes

Young Baking Hens, lb. 16c

Swift's Margarine, 19c lb

ALLSWEET

ORANGES, 200's naval 30c doz

Stew Beef, lb. 10c

Fryers 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs.

Calf Brains, 2 lbs 25c

MINUTE TAPIOCA 10c

INSTANT POSTUM 21c

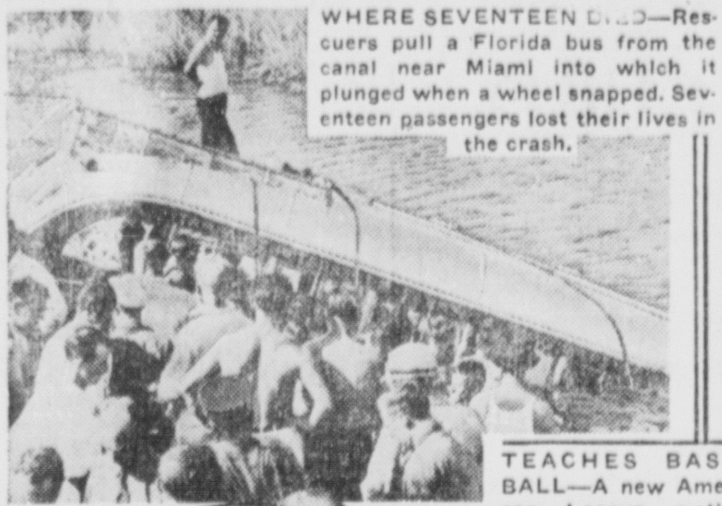
BACON

Sugar Cured, sliced 25c

Butter Kist BREAD

Giant Size Sliced 9c

In The WEEK'S NEWS



WHERE SEVENTEEN DIED—Rescuers pull a Florida bus from the canal near Miami into which it plunged when a wheel snapped. Seventeen passengers lost their lives in the crash.



Rushing Home at Bertrand Burns

The farm home of Charles Rushing, one mile south of Bertrand, burned at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. The blaze started from a defective flue and most of the clothing and furniture was saved.

Mr. Rushing is the father of Charles Rushing, senior in the Sikeston high school, and captain of the football and basketball teams this year.

ENTERTAIN FRIENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson entertained Tuesday night with two tables of bridge, in observance of their 8th wedding anniversary.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA HOME OF GEO. WASHINGTON

From the handbook of Mount Vernon, we copy some extracts and sayings of Washington that may be of interest to our readers: "For it is a fixed principle with

me, that whatever is done should be well done."

"Sat today as I had done yesterday, for Mr. Houdon to form my bust."

"Set off with Mrs. Washington for Williamsburg, dined at Dumfries and lodged at Col. Lewis's in Fredericksburg."

"I am very much engaged in raising one of the additions to my house, which I think (perhaps it is a fancy) goes on better whilst I am present, than in my absence from the workmen."

"I do not hesitate to confess, that reclaiming, and laying the grounds down handsomely to grass, and in woods thinned, or in clumps, about the Mansion house is among my first objects and wishes."

"By a vessel which says she will sail from hence to Alexandria on Wednesday next, I shall send two dozen Windsor Chairs which the Capt. has promised to land as he passes Mount Vernon."

"Let the damage which the Cupolo, and other things have

sustained from the winds, be repaired as soon as possible."

"Mrs. Washington and myself will do what I believe has not been done within the last twenty years by us—that is set down to dinner by ourselves."

"Desire Matthew to give me the exact dimensions of the windows (one will do) of the dining room; within the casement (in the room) that I may get a venetian blind, such as draws up and closes and expands, made here, that others may be made by it at home."

"Miss Carlyle, Miss (Betsy) Ramsey, Mr. Dulany, Doctr. Rumney and Messrs. Herbert Brown, Fitzgerald, Harrison, Campbell, and Alexr. Stewart, came to Dinner and stayed all Night—as did Vale, Crawford."

"I can neither sing one of the songs, nor raise a single note on crop system of agriculture and

Lice on cattle and horses may be controlled by the use of raw linseed oil, says George D. Jones of the Missouri College of Agri-

culture. One or more applications at about 10-day intervals may be necessary in severe infestations. After each application the animals should be protected from extreme weather conditions for a day or so.

Sevin Sertel of Isabul, Turkey, arrived in Columbia this week to enter the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri. She is the first Turkish girl to enroll in the University although there are now five men students from Turkey enrolled in the University. Miss Sertel is a graduate of Lycium of Sisi Terahhi. Her father is the editor and publisher of the "Tam" in Istanbul.

"I predict that 1937 will be our first year of real prosperity since 1929! It will be a year of genuine business expansion, considerable real estate activity, constant labor troubles, shortages of skilled workers, rising prices and living costs, and brisk retail trade."—Roger W. Babson, noted statistician.



TEACHES BASEBALL—A new American League motion picture film, "Heads Up, Baseball," will teach youngsters the fine points of the game. Approving titles for the film are its co-sponsors, William S. McLean (left) director of advertising, Fisher Body Division of General Motors, and William Harridge, league president.



RESCUED—A dramatic rescue from the swirling flood waters that have left over 700,000 Americans homeless. The worst flood in the country's history has crippled great cities and caused billions in losses.



SHE'S GROWN-UP NOW!—Mitzi Green, once Hollywood's child star, is learning about furniture and other housewifely matters now. Here P. E. Kroehler, noted furniture manufacturer, shows her how well a piece of mohair velvet upholstery is withstanding the abuse of a wear-test machine.



FIRST TOWNSEND TESTER—C. C. Fleming, of Chelan, Wash., who has been given \$200 a month to spend in the first test of the Townsend plan, admires his wife's new finery. Merchants pay a two-cent tax each time they handle a test dollar.

1800 POUNDS FRESH MEAT DISTRIBUTED HERE WED.

A truck load of 1800 pounds of fresh beef, received from the Missouri Relief Commission through the office of Mrs. Ollie Wing, county case worker at Benton, was distributed to needy families in Sikeston Wednesday afternoon.

Mayor Ed Fuchs who was in charge of distribution of the meat from the I. O. O. F. hall said that 5, 10 and 15 pound cuts depending on the size of the family, were being distributed to families on direct relief roles and to other families in need who signed for the meat.

More meat than was needed had been allotted to the Benton office and it was distributed here in Sikeston before any of it might spoil.

BENTON FARMER FOUND DYING; SUICIDE BELIEVED

Charles Diamond, 49 years old, was found fatally wounded of a shotgun wound at his home two miles south of Benton at 10 a. m. Monday, and died about 30 minutes after Dr. U. P. Haw arrived at the house.

Sheriff Wade Anderson, called to investigate, said Mr. Diamond, who lived alone, evidently had used the shotgun, which was found near him, to end his life. The charge struck him in the chest. Sheriff Anderson said he understood Mr. Diamond had gone to Benton earlier in the day and bought two shotgun shells.

Mr. Diamond, who was never married, had lived on the farm with his mother until her death about two years ago.

Surviving are four sisters: Mrs. Pearl Morrow, Mrs. Tom Dickerson and Mrs. Ruth Brown, all of Benton, and Mrs. Lee Strayhorn of Morley; and a brother, George Diamond of near Benton.

TWO SIKESTON COUPLES WED IN CHARLESTON

Two Sikeston couples, Loraine Dumey and William Keller, and Anne White and David Cline were married early Tuesday morning in Charleston.

Keller and Cline are seniors in Sikeston high school. Mrs. Keller, employed at the Carson & Righter Truck Co., graduated from Sikeston high school last spring, and Mrs. Cline is a beauty operator in Sikeston. Keller works at Heisserer's Drug Store and Cline at the Bijou Confectionery.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO MEET WITH MRS. WATTS TUES.

The Sikeston Woman's Club will meet next Tuesday afternoon, February 16, at the home of Mrs. O. N. Watts. All members are urged to be present, as business of importance is to come up at this meeting.

DEPENDENTS OF BARGE VICTIMS INVESTIGATED

During the past week an investigation of the dependents of the victims of the recent barge disaster north of New Madrid has been conducted by William L. Harrison, state compensation representative, and T. C. Williams, state safety consultant.

The death toll reached 26 Tuesday when Col. E. C. Kelton announced the finding of two more bodies identified as James A. Wilson, 61, white, of Puxico, Mo., and Bob McFadden, 50, negro, residence unknown. Engineers' records show four men still unaccounted for.

Assisting in the investigation are Walter Wilson, district compensation representative, and Mrs. Ruby S. Newsom and Mrs. Mildred Allard, of the WPA secretarial force.

\$74,992.50 ALLOTTED IN SCOTT COUNTY BUDGET

The total anticipated revenue from Scott County for the year 1937 is \$74,992.50, it was announced Wednesday from the office of County Clerk J. Sherwood Smith. The 1937 budget for Scott County has been completed by the Scott County Court and certified by State Auditor Forrest Smith.

The appropriation for county operating expenses are as follows:

Class 1—Support of patients at state hospital, doctor and sheriff fees and reserve for interest \$5,590.00.

Class 2—Petit jury, grand jury and witnesses, sheriff fees and deputies, jury meals, criminal costs, printing dockets and reserve for interest \$7,280.00.

Class 3—No appropriation needed.

Class 4—Salaries, fees, operating expenses, supplies, including board of prisoners, and reserve for interest \$41,307.28.

Class 5—Contingent and emergency expenses. Local registrar fees, supplies for county farm, hospitalization of paupers and medical aid, pauper coffins, repairs and replacements to public buildings, support of patients in state institutions other than insane, donations toward charity work, jail supplies, welfare worker, pauper relief, publications, fuel, light and insurance and reserve for interest \$13,944.10.

Class 6—To pay all lawful claims arising in this class \$6,871.12. Total \$74,992.50.

Morehouse Baptist Church

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning service at 11 a. m. Subject for morning service, "What Would Jesus Do?" B. T. U. at 6:30 o'clock and evening service at 7:30. Subject for evening service, "Will God Visit Morehouse?"

"We are planning to take our every member canvas Sunday. We are asking every member to be present at the morning and evening service. We welcome the public to our service."

Lawrence Ray, pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school and church will be held in the Malone Theatre. Sunday school at 9:45 and church at 11 a. m.

The subject will be "Practical Religion," or "The Creed Which Everyone Believes."

NAZARENES TO HAVE REGULAR SERVICES SUN.

The Nazarene church has been completely evacuated of flood refugees, and regular services will be held Sunday, according to the pastor, the Rev. C. F. Transue. All members are urged to attend.

W. B. A. MET MONDAY NITE

A regular meeting of the Women's Benefit Association was held Monday night, at which time plans were discussed for a George Washington party to be given by the W. B. A. on February 27th. A pot-luck supper will precede the evening's festivities.

WPA WORKER HURT IN SEWER CAVE-IN, SERIOUS

Charles Carter, WPA worker who was seriously injured Wednesday morning when a sewer ditch just south of the Baptist church caved in on him, is reported in a serious condition in the Southeast Missouri Hospital at Cape Girardeau.

The side of the ditch caved in on Carter covering him up completely and other workers had to dig the loose dirt from around his face to keep him from smothering. It was more than thirty minutes before workers could dig him out and get him to the emergency hospital in the Methodist church.

He was unconscious when taken to the hospital and his condition was pronounced critical due to internal injuries in the lower chest and abdomen.

W. B. A. FRIENDSHIP CIRCLE TO MEET

The W. B. A. Friendship circle will meet Thursday afternoon, February 18, at the home of Miss Rebecca Pierce.

EBERT-KREADY

The Ebert-Kready Missionary Society will meet Thursday, February 18, at the home of Mrs. J. W. Baker, Sr., on North Kings-highway.

Miss Lucille Stubblefield entertained her bridge club Monday evening at her home on Sikes avenue.

Kroger's The Complete Food Market

These Prices Good for Friday and Saturday, February 12 and 13

PEACHES C. Club or 3 No. 1 29c Avondale brand 25c
Rosedale tall cans 2 No. 2 1/2 cans

COFFEE Country Club 27c lb. FRENCH 22c Jewel 3-lb. 49c
Vacuum packed pound bag

Raisins Bulk 4 pounds 25c
seedless

Sugar Brown or bulk, pound 5c
Powdered

GREEN BEANS LIMA BEANS CORN or PEAS 3 No. 2 25c
cans

CHERRIES Red Gallon 59c 2 No. 2 25c
Pitted can cans

Wesco Soda Crackers Salted 2 lb. box 15c
or Plain

Del Monte or Country Club Asparagus 2 Picnic size cans 25c

Mary Lou Sliced Cucumber Pickles Large 19c
28 ounce jar

Red Cross Brand Macaroni-Spaghetti 6 packages 25c

Country Club No. 2 can 10c
Spinach No. 2 1/2 can 13c

Pure Hog Lard pound 15c

Roll Butter Country Club brand pound 35c

SPRING LAMB LEGS 25c ROAST 20c STEW 25c
Whole, lb. Pound 2 Pounds

Swift's Radio Bacon pound 22c

Sliced Breakfast Bacon No rind 29c Fancy No. 1 WISCONSIN CHEESE, pound 22c
No waste pound

Young Fat Hens, Dressed 1lb. 20c

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS Fresh Ground Hamburger 2 lbs. 27c

NEW TEXAS CABBAGE 2 pounds 5c

ONIONS 10 pound bag 23c

BANANAS Golden Yellow dozen 15c

RADISHES 5 Bunches 10c

GRAPEFRUIT Texas, 80 Size 8 for 25c